

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 49 - JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA-FRIDAY

We might be proud, no doubt of the past and its achievements; but this would not be "Robinson's" if we did not think more of to-morrow than yesterday. This constant looking forward to how we can make the store better in future makes "Robinson's" the most nearly perfect store to day.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

UNDERWEAR and HOSIER
Men and Women who have
Winter supply of Underwear
Hosiery to buy for themselves or
the children cannot find a
satisfactory stock of seasonable
ments or one that is easier to
from than this Robinson collection

STYLISH CLOTHING, MEN'S and BOYS'.

We talk a good deal about our **MEN'S TEN DOLLAR SUITS**, and we make no apologies for doing it. They deserve ten times as much about as they get. They meet the wishes of ten times as many Men as any other line of suits we sell. **FIRST** because the price admits of a very fine of pure wool fabrics, and enables us to secure high class workmanship on them; **SECONDLY** because we are willing to crowd the profits by getting utmost that can be sold at that price. You've seen a good many **TEN DOLLAR SUITS** of course; but if you have not seen Robinson's you don't know how much character and style, what thorough-going tailoring, what comfort and perfect fit can be bought for this amount of money. Care, skill and brains combine to make unusual Clothing at this place, and if you have not Ten Dollars to spend for a suit you should see what we show. Over hundred Men's, Youths', and Children's Suits to select from.

Men's Rubberized Duck Coats.

These Coats are made from heavy American 9 oz. Duck, which is rubberized to make it **ENTIRELY WATERPROOF**. The Coats are fitted with the patent Knit Wrists and Patent Glove fastening buttons. They are without doubt the warmest and most comfortable garment on the market today. All sizes 36 to 44 now in stock.

Lined with Heavy Blue Mackaw, \$4.50.

Lined with Tweed \$4.00.

Men's Fancy Colored Shirts Stiff Bosoms at 75c, \$1.00 and 1.25

Easy to find Shirts at these prices, but there's only one place we know of where such value and variety can be had: Robinson's, because Robinson's is bound to be the best store in Napanee for Men. The new patterns, for Christmas trade are all extremely neat and pretty, and you may depend on the fit and quality. Many of our new customers tell us each week they never had as good fitting shirts before.

Your Winter Overcoat Is Ready at Robinson's.

We have been so busy selling Overcoats that one might think all Napanee was buying overcoats, but dozens have that purchase planned for the coming week, and they should know about the splendid Robinson Co. stocks.

Every sort of Overcoat that a man should want is here. Every fabric used in our Overcoats is carefully selected and well sponged.

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$12.75. Sizes from 34 to 44.

Bargains in Men's Suiting and Tweeds.

Never before have we so completely sacrificed a stock as we are now doing our Stock of Men's Tweed Suitings. We have come to the conclusion that we have been making a mistake by carrying too great a stock of Tweeds. We believe we can sell more by carrying a smaller stock and keeping it well assorted, and besides we require the space very much more for our rapidly increasing trade in Gents' Furnishings and Ready-to-wear Clothing.

A goodly number of our Customers have already taken advantage of

Women's Shower-proof Coats

Are a useful garment for any woman. Particularly so for a woman who wears a fur coat in winter. There is a long time between seasons when either too warm or mussy to put on a valuable fur garment and these shower-proof coats then find their place.

Dark Grey and Fawns, \$6.50 to \$15.00. Made from light, medium weight shower-proof cloths.

Women's Tailor-made Suits.

Going to a tailor and being measured for a suit, after having the material; then one—generally several—tryings on. That was (and usual experience in getting a made-to-measure suit. Here all that trouble is avoided in buying a ready-to-wear suit.

\$7.00 buys a plain tailor-made suit lined throughout in Black, Blue and Grey.

\$10.00 gives you a heavy frieze suit in Brown, Green and Grey.

\$15.00 to \$25.00—At these prices you get exclusive styles, made fine textiles, perfect workmanship and fit.

Sofa Pillow Tops.

We have received some very striking novelties for the Xmas. The richer ones will of course be picked up first. We have the unpillows to.

\$1.00 Petticoats for 75c.

Serviceable good-looking underskirts at just two thirds their Value is all right at \$1.00 but they have become odd lines with us and are going quickly at 75 cents, mostly black.

Short Ends Dress Goods Under Price.

One table stacked with short ends of Black and Colored Dress at from one fourth to one half under price. Surely no woman with making to do is going to overlook these Remnants.

Fashionable Fur Neckwear.

Every sort of Overcoat that a man should want is here. Every fabric used in our Overcoats is carefully selected and well sponged. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$12.75. Sizes from 34 to 44.

Bargains in Men's Suiting and Tweeds.

Never before have we so completely sacrificed a stock as we are now doing our Stock of Men's Tweed Suitings. We have come to the conclusion that we have been making a mistake by carrying too great a stock of Tweeds. We believe we can sell more by carrying a smaller stock and keeping it well assorted, and besides we require the space very much more for our rapidly increasing trade in Gents' Furnishings and Ready-to-wear Clothing.

A goodly number of our Customers have already taken advantage of this unusual SALE, but we have still about forty pieces which we intend to clear.

Suits from \$14.00 to \$22.00 among this lot we will make up for you to order at \$10.00 to \$15.00. Or we will sell you the tweed at from 25 to 50 per cent reductions.

Handkerchiefs for Holiday Gifts.

Already we have sold many dozens for holiday purpose and our assortment is now as good as it will be at any time, comprising what's wanted in all cotton as well as all linen or silk. Selection can be made now with all necessary care and comfort, which cannot always be said of the December business.

Table Napkins.

Look over your stock of table linen before you invite your friends to dinner. Our Irish Linen Napkins are famous. \$1.00 to \$5.00 a doz.

FARM FOR SALE — A first-class farm of 15 acres convenient to Swartzville church, school and cheese factory. There are good buildings upon the premises, it is well watered and the land is in good state of cultivation, being the west half lot No. 12, and part of eleven, the concession Ernesttown county Lennox & Addington for the purpose of fall plowing can be given at once. The title is perfect. This is a rare bargain. Enquire of JOHN CHAPMAN, Bath P. O., or to HERRINGTON & WARNER, Napanee Vendor's Solicitors, Napanee, Sept. 13th, 1902.

39-2 m



In the High Court of Justice for Ontario

THE DOMINION CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

Election of a Member for the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of the Riding of Addington, holden on the 8th and 15th days of January, A.D., 1902.

DOMINION OF CANADA. — Between Sidney PROVINCIE OF ONTARIO, William Davy, Petitioner, and Melzar To Wit:

Every, Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that the above named Petition will be tried at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox & Addington, on the

29th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902, at 12:30 of the clock in the afternoon, and on such other subsequent days as may be needful.

Dated the 10th day of November, A.D., 1902.

By order.

GEO. S. HOLMESTED,

Registrar.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,

Sheriff,

County of Lennox & Addington.



In the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

THE ONTARIO CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT.

Election of a Member for the Legislature of the Province of Ontario for the Electoral District of Lennox, holden on the 2nd day of May and the 29th day of May, 1902.

DOMINION OF CANADA. — Election petition PROVINCIE OF ONTARIO — between F. A. Perry, To Wit: Wm. R. Miller and J. G. Gunn, Petitioners, and Thomas Carelton, Respondent.

And between J. F. Baker, H. Milling and R. Herrington, Petitioners, and M. S. Madole, Respondent.

TAKE NOTICE that the above Petitions will be tried at Napanee, on Tuesday, the

25th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902, at the hour of one thirty of the clock in the afternoon, and on such other subsequent days as may be needful.

Dated the 25th day of October, 1902.

By order.

JAMES S. CARTWRIGHT,
Registrar of the Court of Appeal.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,

Sheriff,

County of Lennox and Addington.

41.00 FUR COATS FOR 7.00.

Servicable good-looking underskirts at just two thirds the value is all right at \$1.00 but they have become odd lines with us and out go quickly at 75 cents, mostly black.

Short Ends Dress Goods Under Price.

One table stacked with short ends of Black and Colored Dress Goods from one fourth to one half under price. Surely no woman with making to do is going to overlook these Remnants.

Fashionable Fur Neckwear.

More fur neckpieces will be worn this winter than ever before indications count for anything. In fact most of the fine cloth coats are with flat collars with the expectation that furs will be worn with them. have a fine selection of these neck furs from which anyone can easily choose.

Black Coney Collarettes \$1.50 to \$4.75.

Alaska Sable Ruffs \$10.00 to \$25.00.

Alaska Sable Caperines \$35.00 to \$45.00.

Grey Lamb Collars \$5.00 to \$15.00.

American Sable Ruffs \$9.00 to \$12.50.

Electric Seal Caperines \$7.50 to \$12.50.

Stylish Hats for Women and Girls.

No one store will ever get all the millinery business—but one store fairly deserve it. And one store must be to the front in style setting, something to know that one can go to the store where styles are at prices are fair. We never had such a splendid millinery business. We were able to serve our customers so well. We will have another 1 trimmed hats ready for Saturday, at \$2.00 each.

STRAYED. — One black and white Heifer came to my premises October 6th. Owner may have the same by proving property and paying charges.

JAMES MCGATH,
Clareview, P.O., Ont.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charge moderate. **Our Invention's Help**, 128 pages, sent upon request, Munn & Co., New York Life Bldg., Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Character in Nicknames.

When Austria was only a dukedom there were three rulers who gave themselves the respective titles "olie," "Glorious" and "Warlike." First was perhaps a religious man Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain. Second may have been like Lorenz Magnificent and the third a great warrior. And so from these titles or names we have likewise some idea of the conditions of the people these dukes ruled.

France has had a most wonderful sortment of kings. One was the and another the Bold. One was Stammerer, another Simple, while third and fourth were Indolent Fair. These names are descriptive of the kings themselves, but it is to be supposed that a king who was dolent or simple did much to fit the interests of his subjects. But we find Robert II. called the Sag realize that he ruled wisely and the people were better off for it.

An Artist's Lament.

Otto Lasins in his diary describes how he took one day with Bocklin famous artist, near Zurich. He was in raptures over the colors of autumn leaves, the blue sky, clouds. "Ah, those are colors!" he claimed. "If we could have the our palettes! How weak are our in comparison with those of us! White is our best light, and on means of clever contrasts can we cure effects approximating the ones."

A Perfect Butler.

Mrs. Giltedge—How do you like new butler?

Giltedge—He's a peach! Madam feel at home at once.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications are strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Office of the Agency for securing Patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 W St., Washington, D.C.

The Napanee Express
The Weekly Globe **25**
Till the end of 1902

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1902.

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
men and Women who have a
large supply of Underwear and
Hosiery to buy for themselves or for
children cannot find a more
attractive stock of seasonable gar-
ments or one that is easier to choose
than this Robinson collection.

BOYS'.

Have ten times as much talking
as admires of a very fine class
and the profits by getting the
in Robinson's you don't know
it of money. Care, skill and
what we show. Over seven

of Coats

Particularly so for a woman
time between seasons that it is
a fur garment and these heavy

Made from light, medium and

e Suits.

a suit, after having selected
things on. That was (and is) the
suit. Here all that trouble is

throughout in Black, Brown,
brown, Green and Grey.
exclusive styles, made from

novelties for the Xmas trade.
first. We have the uncovered

5c.

just two thirds their value.
odd lines with us and out they

ods

Black and Colored Dress Goods,
Surely no woman with dress-

18.

ckwear.

A MESSAGE TO THE ELECTORS OF CANADA.

RIGHT OR WRONG, WHICH?

(By Rev. James Cooke Seymour, Paisley.)

Is the liquor trade right? Yes, if it
hurts nobody and is a real benefit to society.

It is right to sell liquor if the seller offers
you a really valuable commodity and you
get the worth of your money. It is all
right to have liquor bar-rooms in your town
if they never injure the morals of the young
men, but always help to make them nobler
and better. The liquor trade is assuredly
right if thousands of women all over the
country cheerfully testify that their hus-
bands are all the kinder husbands for it,
and all the better fathers.

If the judges and magistrates everywhere
decide that whoever are brought up before
them as criminals it is not, any rate, the
drinking class, as a rule, that appear in the
courts; if the Insurance Companies all tell
you that the class they like to insure most
readily is always the men who drink; if
the Railway Companies and all other great
corporations who employ many thousands
of men are quite agreed that drinking men
are by far the most efficient and reliable
employees that they can find—who can doubt
that drinking liquor, buying and selling it,
is a right and good thing?

If the clergymen of all churches will cer-
tify you that the more of drinking member-
ship they have in the churches, the purer,
more godly and more useful their churches
always are—who could doubt the righteous-
ness and beneficence of the liquor?

Well, if the liquor trade is indeed a right
and good thing why not extend the blessing
of it as fast as we can?

If it is right and good it is just the thing
we want. The world is poor enough in
good things without robbing us of those we
have. If you believe that the liquor trade
is right and good, your conscience certainly
will not let you vote it down. You ought
not to do violence to your conscience.

Well, you believe that the liquor traffic
is really right, do you? You could get
down on your knees, could you, and thank
God for the liquor traffic? You could
recommend your friends to go into the
business because you could tell them you
sincerely believe it was an honest honorable,
useful occupation—you could do that,
could you not?

You would like to set up your own son in it,
would you not? And you would not object
to see your daughter married to a liquor
seller, and be very glad that she and her
husband had got into such a respectable
and honorable business, would you not?

"Nonsense," you say; "what is the use
of talking like that? I don't believe any-
thing of the kind. Whoever may be foolish
enough to think that the liquor trade is
right, I don't. It is no such thing as a
good business."

Well, if the liquor trade is not right, it
must be wrong. A thing cannot be right
at the same time. You say it is wrong.
If it is wrong, what is to be done with a
wrong?

Suppose that question were asked about
stealing. What is to be done with a thief?
Suppose we compromise with the thief and
take a percentage on his booty, how would
that do? Suppose that over his door we
put "Licensed to steal, on condition that
this thief pay \$200 a year to the corpora-
tion?" And suppose some fanatical set of

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

and all kinds of Sash Factory Goods. Also Mill-Wood, Salt, Star Portland Cement, and COAL for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

The Rathbun Co.
R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

A Few Short Weeks

In the few short weeks of Xmas buying quality
is criticized more carefully than usual, you'll agree
to that. If the time ever was when quality cut
more figure than price it is just now. It will pay
you, and extremely well, to call on us when you want high grade
goods. We carry only the best stocks. Try us for

Seeded Raisins, Cleaned Currants
Citron, Orange, Lemon Peels, etc. **J. F. Smith.**

PERSONALS

Did it ever occur to you that you could
assist us greatly to keep up the interest of this
column. If you have friends visiting you, or
intend leaving town for even a few days kindly
let us know by personal call or a post card.
Your friends both in the neighborhood and at
a distance are interested in your movements.
Don't think we should know where you are:
Tell us.

Mr. Fred Smith, recently employed in
Gibbard Furniture Co. factory, left on
Sunday for Gananoque, where he has
secured a situation.

Mr. T. W. Wright, of Picton was in
Belleville on Tuesday.

Mr. Fred. Richardson, of Toronto, is
the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Richardson, Dundas street.

Mr. G. H. Stohes, of Tweed, paid a visit
to Belleville on Tuesday.

Miss Susie Heaney, Deseronto, is visiting
her sister, Mrs. Albert Dean, Kingston.

Miss N. Grant, who lived in Bath for
over twenty years, has moved to Kingston
to spend the rest of her days.

Miss Ida Dafoe and sister Rose, of Selby,
accompanied by Mr. C. Vanalstine, Palace
Road, visited her sister, Mrs. Farley, New
burgh, on Sunday last.

Miss Anna Hazzard, of New Denver,
British Columbia, spent a few days last
week visiting her cousin, Henry R. Spencer
and family.

F. A. Perry, of Chambers, is spending
ten days in Boston and New York visiting
relatives and taking in the horse show.

Chief Rankin is again on duty after a
two week's vacation deer hunting.

Mr. Bryars, of Toronto, spent Sunday
with his father and mother in Napanee.

A. W. Caton, Esq., of Toronto, spent
Sunday with his family in town.

DR. WAUGH,
DENTIST.

168 PRINCESS
STREET, KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for \$6 00

A Gold Filling 1 00

A Silver Filling 50

A Cement Filling 25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.

50ft

Mr. Chester Brown, of Moscow, is
moving to Napanee to occupy his residence
near the west ward school.

Miss Lillian Clark, of Kingston, visiting
Mrs. Warner, John street, last week, left
home Friday.

Mr. James A. Carroll sold the late
Henry Ansley farm, in Camden, to Mr.
John Warner, near Yarker, for \$2,000.

Mrs. William Tilley, mother of Mrs. W.
S. Herrington, lies quite low at the resi-
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foods

of Black and Colored Dress Goods, etc. Surely no woman with dress sense.

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at this winter than ever before. Most of the fine cloth coats are made up and will be worn with them. We in which anyone can easily choose

5.00.

omen and Girls.

inery business—but one store may be the front in style setting. It is a store where styles are safe and did millinery business. We never

We will have another lot of aches.

Character in Nicknames.
Then Austria was only a dukedom, there were three rulers who won for themselves the respective titles "Catholic," "Glorious" and "Warlike." The first was perhaps a religious man, like Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain. The second may have been like Lorenzo the Magnificent and the third a great warrior. And so from these titles or nicknames we have likewise some idea of the conditions of the people while the dukes ruled.
France has had a most wonderful assortment of kings. One was the Little and another the Bold. One was the miser, another Simple, while a third and fourth were Indolent and Rash. These names are descriptive of the kings themselves, but it is hardly to be supposed that a king who was in imminent or simple did much to further the interests of his subjects. But when King Robert II. called the Sage, we like that he ruled wisely and that people were better off for it.

An Artist's Lament.
G. Lasius in his diary describes a walk he took one day with Bocklin, the famous artist, near Zurich. Bocklin was in raptures over the colors of the autumn leaves, the blue sky, the hills. "Ah, those are colors!" he exclaimed. "If we could have those on palettes! How weak are our means of comparison with those of nature! Life is our best light, and only by means of clever contrasts can we see effects approximating the natural."

A Perfect Butler.
Mrs. Giltedge—How do you like the butler?
Hedge—He's a peach! Made me at home at once.

Napanee Express Weekly Globe **25c.**
Till the end of 1902.

and honorable business, would you not? "Nonsense," you say; "what is the use of talking like that? I don't believe anything of the kind. Whoever may be foolish enough to think that the liquor trade is right, I don't. It is no such thing as a good business."

Well, if the liquor trade is not right, it must be wrong. A thing cannot be right at the same time. You say it is wrong. If it is wrong, what is to be done with a wrong?

Suppose that question were asked about stealing. What is to be done with a thief? Suppose we compromise with the thief and take a percentage on his booty, how would that do? Suppose that over his door we put "Licensed to steal, on condition that this thief pay \$200 a year to the corporation?" And suppose some fanatic set of men or women in the town would rise up and denounce this thing, and try to put a stop to it, and the townspeople would get indignant and say: "We will not listen to you folks, you are going to injure the business of this town and seriously diminish the municipal revenues. Don't you know we get \$800 a year license fees from those thieves, and if you deprive us of that revenue, how are we going to make up this loss?" How would that reasoning do?

You say it is quite absurd. If it is quite absurd to make money out of licensing another sort of thief? You yourself say that the liquor traffic steals a man's character, health, money, home, friends, life, salvation, everything; it must therefore be a pretty big sort of thief.

What would you do with a wrong of ANY KIND? You say, "I would put an end to it altogether." You say, "My conscience would not let me do a little moderate stealing, a little moderate lying, a little moderate cheating, a little moderate villainy of any kind—away with the whole thing, none of it at all for me."

Well, then, when you are going to cast your vote on prohibiting the liquor traffic, WILL YOU SAY THAT THEN, my friend? You belong to the Church of God; you profess to follow the Lord Jesus Christ. Perhaps you teach a class in the Sunday School. Your conscience you say, tells you most emphatically that the liquor trade is wrong awfully wrong. Can you look Christ in the face and say, "Though I know that this liquor trade is wrong, yet I will vote for it. Yes I will; because there is money in it; there is revenue in it, and we cannot lose that revenue. Yes I will vote for the liquor traffic. Amen."

Or, looking up this hour to Heaven, and trusting in the almighty grace of God, will you say, NEVER, NEVER; but I will do what my conscience says is the only right thing to do, I will vote for PROHIBITION."

Amen, my friend, Amen.

HON. GEO. W. ROSS' VIEW ON REFERENDUM.
(Globe Friday.)

A reporter of The Globe called upon Hon. Geo. W. Ross Friday to ascertain his intentions with regard to the vote on the Liquor act which is to be taken on Dec. 4. Mr. Ross replied that he had voted for the Scott act and for the two plebiscites that were taken, the one by the Dominion Government and the other by the Ontario Government, and having the utmost confidence in the application of this principle in regard to legislation respecting the liquor traffic, he proposed voting on December 4 in favor of the act.

He also expressed the hope that no Prohibitionist would allow any political considerations to prevent him expressing his views at the polls, as he proposed doing himself. The report that Mr. Ross intended issuing circulars to his friends or to anybody with regard to the referendum he declared was entirely unfounded. He thought his views on the question of prohibition were sufficiently known without such action on his part.

Fx. President Kruger's memoirs will be simultaneously issued this week in many countries and in many languages.

Is Your Back Lame. Does it hurt it to stoop or bend down? Have you a heavy dull pain at the base of the spine? If so, the best remedy is Nervilene; it will invigorate the tired, sore muscles, make them supple and strong. Nervilene will drive out the pain and make you well in no time. Nothing so good as Nervilene for lumbago, stiff neck, rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. Buy a 25c. bottle of Polson's Nervilene to-day, and try it. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation.

to spend the rest of her day.

Miss Ida Dafos and sister Rose, of Selby, accompanied by Mr. C. Vanalstine, Palace Road, visited her sister, Mrs. Farley, Newburgh, on Sunday last.

Miss Anne Hazzard, of New Denver, British Columbia, spent a few days last week visiting her cousin, Henry R. Spencer and family.

F. A. Perry, of Chambers, is spending ten days in Boston and New York visiting relatives and taking in the horse show.

Chief Rankin is again on duty after a two week's vacation deer hunting.

Mr. Bryars, of Toronto, spent Sunday with his father and mother in Napanee.

A. W. Caton, Esq., of Toronto, spent Sunday with his family in town.

Miss Heck, of Napanee, returned Friday from a trip to Prescott.

—WE CARRY—

THE BEST

In All Goods In Our Line.

We Deserve Your Confidence

In matters pertaining to drugs and medicine, because we have made it a point to buy only the best. We do not believe in substitution. Rest assured any prescription that is filled by us is prepared from the freshest and purest drugs it is possible to buy.

REX POROUS PLASTER

King of All Plasters

Put it on your back; put it on your chest; put it anywhere you have an ache or a pain, and you will be surprised at the result.

—
Chesebrough Mfg. Co's.

PURE VASELINE

PERFUMED AND PLAIN,

In Bottles from 5 Cents to 50 Cents.

—
—

The Medical Hall, FRED. L. HOOPER.

Miss Lillian Clark, of Kingston, visiting Mrs. Warner, John street, last week, left home Friday.

Mr. James A. Carroll sold the late Henry Ansley farm, in Camden, to Mr. John Warner, near Yarker, for \$2,000.

Mr. William Tilley, mother of Mrs. W. S. Herrington, lies quite low at the residence of her daughter. She suffered a stroke of paralysis recently and very little hope are entertained of her recovery.

Messrs. Fred Lapum and Ed. Francisco left for New York last Tuesday.

Mr. Harry Finkle, of Worcester, a former Napanee boy, employed in the office of a large manufacturing establishment in that city, will be transferred this week to the new office in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Finlay and daughter, Mrs. Perry, of Camden East, have been visiting in St. Thomas returned last Saturday and spent Sunday with Mrs. Macdonald, leaving for home on Monday.

Mr. Charlie Wilson, who has spent the past month at Denver, Col., is much improved in health.

Mrs. Stewart of Sault Ste. Marie, arrived in Napanee on Wednesday last to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Birrell.

Mr. Irving was in Belleville on Wednesday last.

Mr. J. Rose, of Napanee, was in Belleville Tuesday.

Mrs. D. B. Coolidge and children, of Deseronto, are spending this week with her brother, Mr. E. Morden.

Mr. Frank Kimmerly and Wm. Cole, of Deseronto, spent Sunday in town.

Miss N. Way, of Picton, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town visiting friends.

Mr. Robert Gault, of Manitou is visiting his mother in Deseronto.

Miss Edna Sampson is very low with pneumonia.

Miss Cunningham, of Bath, is visiting at Mr. E. A. Riley's.

Miss Ida Dafos entertained a number of friends on Tuesday evening last.

Miss Edith Smith was at home to a few of her friends on Monday evening last.

Mr. Robert Gault spent Friday with his brother, Mr. John Gault.

Mrs. A. H. McHarg, of San Antonio, Texas, arrived home last week to spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Scanlin, of Enterprise.

Miss Lillie Lee, of Odeasa, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Geo. Greer left Wednesday for a visit to Watertown.

Grinding every day at Close's Mills.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

We have not advanced the price of our tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs, Currency and Fair Play chewing tobacco are the same size and price to the consumer as formerly. We have also extended the time for the redemption of showshoe tags to January 1st, 1904.

42b THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO. Limited.

Crochet Cotton.

We have just placed in stock, a full Assortment of Clarke's Mile End Brilliant Crochet Cotton, in Solid and Shaded Colors for Fancy Work at

5 Cents Per Ball.

We carry a full supply of Tinware, Graniteware, Glassware, Crockery, Teas and Coffees, Stationery, Notions, Ladies and Gentlemen's Underwear and Hosiery. All at very close prices. Give us a call at the

PEOPLE'S FAIR.

MCINTOSH BROS.,

W. A. GARRETT,
Manager.

HOUSEHOLD.

WITH TOAST AND CRUMBS.

Cream of Cheese on Toast.—Make a thin white sauce (1 tablespoonful butter, 1 of flour and 1 cup sweet milk). Have ready 1 cup grated cheese and 6 slices toasted bread. Moisten the toast with a little hot water, season the cheese with half teaspoon salt and a tiny dash of cayenne pepper. Turn the cheese into the white sauce and when melted, spread over the moistened toast.

Small pieces of toasted bread may be served with soup in place of crackers. Pork chops and veal cutlets are very much better if breaded. Dip them in beaten egg, then in egg crumbs, season and fry in hot fat. The crumbs form a crust over the meat and retain all the juices.

Bread Griddle Cakes.—Take stale bread and soak over night in sour milk. In the morning rub through a colander, to one quart add the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, two tablespoons sugar, and flour enough to make a batter a little thicker than for buckwheat cakes. Add the well-beaten whites and bake.

Queen of Puddings.—Soak one pint bread crumbs in one quart milk for an hour, then add one cup sugar, a small piece of butter and the yolks of four eggs. Bake for three-quarters of an hour in a steady oven. When done, spread with a layer of jam or jelly. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add two tablespoons powdered sugar, spread on the top and brown. This pudding is good without a sauce and is very good cold. To make a coconut pudding, soak half cup desiccated coconut in hot milk and add to the pudding, baking and finishing as before.

Prune Pudding.—Like the other, this is really a bread pudding, but it is so good that no one would suspect it. One-half pound (34) prunes chopped, half cup nuts chopped, half cup bread crumbs, one tablespoon melted butter, one tablespoon sugar, one egg. Moisten with milk and bake one-half hour. Serve with whipped cream.

BED DRESSING.

Draping the bed is an important question. The wrong thing can go so far toward spoiling the effect of a room that something should be used over it outside of the white spread is the accepted method these days. Swiss, dotted or plain, over a colored silk slip is often used. But such drapery belongs to those with plenty of maids and an unlimited laundry bill. For the others there is a charming spread of flowered muslin, like dimity, trimmed with coarse lace.

Flowered cretonne in simple design makes one of the best spreads of all. Huge roses in one color on a cream ground should be chosen. Line it with satin the same shade and put four or six rows of cream stitching at the hem. This should be large enough to cover the entire bed, going over the pillows. Keep the night pillows on and dent the spread in a line beneath them in order to give a semblance of shape. In doing this you get away from the necessity of having day pillows and shams.

Probably you won't like the new method of the colored spread. Then do use the day pillows instead of shams. Get large, square, hard pillows and cover them with cases of heavy linen, with a monogram embroidered in the center in white.

in warm water rather than over a hot stove.

Imperial Muffins.—Scald one cup milk, add one-quarter cup sugar, and one-half teaspoon salt. When lukewarm add one-third yeast cake, dissolved in one-quarter cup lukewarm water, and one and one-quarter cups flour. Cover and let rise; then add one cup cornmeal and one-half cup flour. Let rise over night. In morning fill buttered muffin rings two-thirds full; again let rise until mixture fills rings or gem pans. Bake in a hot oven 30 minutes. This recipe was the result of an experiment and proved an excellent addition to the list of warm breads.

HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.

The house unprovided with hammer, screw-driver and bradawl lacks perfection. The house in which these tools have to be searched for calls for improvement. On the door casing behind pantry, collar or closet door, may be found an out-of-sight yet near-at-hand spot for them. Between two stout nails two inches apart you can hang the head of the hammer. Inch-wide strips cut from a man's leather shoe can be fastened to the door casing by means of a large tack at each end to form a sort of loop behind which the screw-driver and bradawl can be slipped. Have the leather strips about four inches long; nail one end, then try the tool to see how much fulness will be needed to hold it firm, slipping more than half through. One door casing will accommodate four or five tools, one above another.

A KID SOFA PILLOW.

Save the best parts of old kid gloves. When a sufficient variety is saved, clean with gasoline and pull into shape when dry. Cut into diamond, square, triangular and other shapes, and baste on a strong foundation, square, working in the different colors and shades from black to pearl and white, into an artistic whole. Work the edges of the kid pieces in a fine brier stitch, using up odds and ends of embroidery silk. Remove the basting threads and make up into a sofa pillow. The same kind of cover can be made for an Indian seat, a footstool or to cover the upholstered seat of an old chair.

WASHING RIBBONS.

Almost any ribbon can be washed successfully if care is used. Make a thick suds of warm water and any pure white soap, and lift the ribbons up and down in this carefully, changing the water as often as necessary. Never rub soap on the ribbon. Hang the ribbons up to dry and when ready to iron lay them between sheets of tissue paper. There will be no glaze from the iron in this way upon the wrong side of the ribbon and if they are allowed to dry well before pressing, they will not be stiff.

FAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HOW AGRICULTURAL SHOWS ARE MANAGED THERE.

Divided Into Four Classes: Breeding Types and Implements, Local, Fat Stock and Specific.

A private letter from Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, who is now in Great Britain, contains some interesting notes on the development of Agricultural shows in that country. Some of his criticisms given herewith are well worthy of notice by those interested in agricultural education in Canada. One striking feature of the recent Royal Show at Carlisle, Eng., was that all but two or three of the

by the Duke of Portland, known as the "Walbeck Tenant Farmers' Show."

The Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society states that the year 1790 saw the beginning of Agricultural shows in Great Britain.

"Particular enquiries about the standards adopted in judging stock at these shows failed to elicit a definite statement on this point. In fact the officials themselves were not any too clear as to what is or ought to be the standard.

"They appear to have fallen into the easy error of looking on the prize itself as being the end and goal of the exhibitor's ambition. On pressing the matter somewhat closely, certain officials admitted that too little attention was paid to either the educational value of the show or the cash result to the farmers at large.

"In the catalogues and prize lists judges are warned not to be influenced by the market value of stock in making their awards, and a high official stated that in his opinion too little attention was paid to the economic value of the exhibits, and that farmers were sometimes misled by awards so as to produce an article which is not remunerative.

"With regard to the Smithfield show they have begun to make improvements in the direction of market demands; that is to be expected as the object of the show is to encourage the production of butchers' meat. Formerly prizes were given for animals four years old, but lately this has been cut down to

THREE AND UNDER.

and no prizes are given for cows. The result is that they get fewer of the "tallow" animals which used to be seen there; yet they still give awards in some cases to animals which would not be sought for by a butcher.

"The Smithfield judges are breeders, and the lessons learned by farmers from the judgment have to be picked up without the benefit of any explanation or reasons from the judges. Farmers are supposed to learn from the show that certain types of animals can be made to put on flesh at a certain rate-weight for age.

"There is also a slaughter class which the judges view and rank alive and afterwards when killed. The secretary says that the average result is that the same animals are ranked first both alive and dead, but there are exceptions and some dissatisfaction in consequence. In this class one judge is usually a farmer and the other a butcher; these have similar ideas for the block test. Heifers must be killed if they take a prize, this being a meat show, and not a general or agricultural show.

"Educational meetings are all but unknown. At Carlisle there were demonstrations of dairying processes, but no word of explanation seemed to be given. Guelph leads them all for active, energetic, intelligent education, for in Britain the farmer seems to be considered highly honored in being allowed to exhibit, and they let him pick up some crumbs of information if he can."

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

C. P. R. PREPARING FLEET.

Believed to Have Given Orders for Four Fast Boats.

A despatch from Montreal says: At the last meeting of the stockholders of the C. P. R. a resolution was submitted giving power to the directors to acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, a line of fast freight steamers to be used on the Atlantic in order to place the business of the C. P. R. upon an independent basis. Since then the C. P. R. Executive has not been idle. While the author

LEADING MARKET

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 18. — Wheat steady at 68c to 68½c for No. 2 and white east and low freights New York or middle freights. Gold is nominal at 65c for No. 2 e Spring is steady at 67c for No. 2 and 66c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 84c for hard and 82c for No. 1 north grinding in transit.

Flour — The market is steady \$2.67½ to \$2.72½ for cars of 90 cent. winter wheat patents in ears' bags east or middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to higher. Manitoba flour is steady \$4.10 for cars of Hungarian patent and \$8.80 for strong bakers', 1 included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed — Is steady at \$15.50 cars of shorts and \$13.50 for 1 in bulk east or west. Manitoba millfeed is steady at \$19 for car shorts and \$17 for barn, sacks cluded, Toronto freights.

Barley — Is firmer at 44c to for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Buckwheat — Is steady at 52½c No. 2 east or low freights to York.

Corn — Is steady. Canadian is quoted at 47c to 48c west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at for cars on the track Toronto.

Cats — Steady at 32½c for No. 2 white and 32c for No. 2 white e No. 2 white are quoted at 31c n and west, and 31½c middle freig

Oatmeal — Is steady at \$4 for of bags and \$4.10 for barrels on track Toronto, and 25c more broken lots.

Peas — Are firm at 72c eas west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter — There is now a good of rolls and the market is tive. The quality is not particlly good, but the demand is maintained, and almost everyt selis. The inquiry for packed has fallen away, and the mover is slow. Creamery is moderately tive, although the few fancy d rolls which occasionally come in almost as high in the estimator the trade. Prices for all kinds unchanged and there is a firmness the top grades.

Creamery prints 20c to do solids, fresh made ... 19c to do earlier makes 17c to Dairy tubs and pails, choice 16c to do medium 14c to do pound rolls 17c to do large rolls 16c to

Cheese — There is a good in and the firmness of prices contr The figures announced in sales at factories lead dealers to the t that an advance here is not until Quotations are as yet unchanged 11½c to 12c for large and 12c 12½c for twins, job lots.

Eggs — There is a steady den for strictly fresh gathered and are comparatively scarce. Are quoted firm at 18c to 19c, v splits and seconds are steady at 15c. Lined eggs bring 17c 18c.

Potatoes — Shipments are f large, but the market is vorac and large quantities are easily sorbed. Car lots on track here quoted steady at 80c to 85c bag, and potatoes out of store selling at 90c to \$1 per bag.

Game — Venison is the only ar to arrive from the sports stamping ground as yet, and demand for it is not very he

ADING MARKETS.

Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 18. — Wheat — Is steady at 68c to 68½ for No. 2 red white east and low freights to York or middle freights. Goose nominal at 65c for No. 2 east. Lard is steady at 67c for No. 1 66c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is steady at 84c for No. 1 and 82c for No. 1 northern, ding in transit.

our — The market is steady at 7½ to \$2.72½ for cars of 90 per winter wheat patents in buy- bags east or middle freights. Ice brands are held 15c to 20c er. Manitoba flour is steady at 0 for cars of Hungarian patents \$3.80 for strong bakers' bags ided, on the track Toronto.

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2 white are quoted at 31c north west, and 31½ middle freights.

meal — Is steady at 34 for cars ags and \$4.10 for barrels on the K. Toronto, and 25c more for ten lots.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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oice ... 16c to 17c medium ... 14c to 15c

1 pound rolls ... 17c to 18c

large rolls ... 16c to 17c

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round as yet, and the

do. bulls	3.25	8.50
Light stock bulls, cwt.	2.25	8.00
Milk cows	30.00	50.00
Hogs, best	6.00	.....
do light	5.75	.....
Sheep, export, cwt.	3.25	8.40
Bucks	2.50	2.75
Lambs	3.50	8.90
Calves, each	2.00	10.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 18. — Flour—Steady. Wheat — Spring firm; No. 1 hard, 78c; winter strong; No. 2 red, 77c. Corn — Weak; No. 2 yellow, 61c; No. 3 do, 60c; No. 2 corn, 59c; No. 3 white, 33½c. Oats—Easier; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c; No. 3 do, 31½c. Barley—48c to 62½c. Rye—No. 1, 58c. Canal freights—Strong.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 18. — Mark Lane Miller Market—Wheat, foreign, firm; English, steady. Corn, American, nothing doing; Danubian, steady. Flour, American, quiet, with a small business; English, quiet.

Paris, Nov. 18. — Close — Wheat, firm; November, 21f 75c; March and June, 21f 35c. Flour, firm; November, 20f 67c; March and June, 28f 60c.

MARCONIGRAMS IN CANADA.

Incorporation of a \$5,000,000 Company Announced.

A despatch from Toronto says: Incorporation under Ontario laws was announced on Wednesday of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. The object is said to be the establishment of an overland system of wireless telegraph in Canada, which, if carried out, will revolutionize to a large extent the telegraph system of this country. This company, which is an offshoot of the English company, and is said to have all the English capital of the parent corporation behind it, was incorporated in Ontario because of the facility with which the Ontario laws afford for incorporating new companies. They are given powers to acquire the patents of the Marconi system and apply them for use in Canada. The provisional directors of the new company are: Messrs. W. R. Green, New York, banker; J. N. Greenshields, K. C., Montreal; Walter Barwick, K. C.; Henry C. Osborne, broker, and John Payne, accountant, Toronto. It is claimed by those interested in the company that the problem of sending wireless messages by land without danger of interception has been solved, as each pair of instruments are attuned to a certain pitch, and that no other instrument is sensitive to the waves.

RIFLES IN CAPE COLONY.

Disloyal Dutch Are Allowed to Keep Arms.

A despatch from London says: The Times' Cape Town correspondent says that a motion by a progressive member of the Cape Town Parliament to provide a continuance of the maintenance of district mounted troops for guarding towns, raised in Cape Colony in 1901, has been shelved.

The correspondent says that there is considerable feeling caused by the disarming and disbanding of these forces, as it is notorious that in the vicinity of Kimberley the disloyal Dutch retain their rifles, while the loyalists who served during the war are compelled to give theirs up.

The Peace Preservation Act, which is a dead letter in many of the districts, prohibits all persons from bearing arms. The Progressives want an act passed allowing all approved persons to keep their rifles

POISONED FROG IN COURT.

Used to Illustrate Action of Drug in Murder Case.

A despatch from Camden, N. J., says: A frog was poisoned in court on Friday to show a jury the agonies of a human being dying from being poisoned with strychnine. Paul Woodward, who is alleged to have lured two boys, Brice Jennings and Paul Coffin, from this city into the woods, and having caused their death with strychnine, was on trial, and Professor Marshall, of the University of Pennsylvania, was testifying. He took some of the poison extracted from the liver of the Coffin boy, it is alleged, and forced it into a live frog. The jury and all others in court became intensely interested. In a few minutes the frog went into convulsions. The professor explained the action of the drug as the writhing frog exhibited all the agonies that Coffin had suffered as he died. The experiment caused a sensation in the court room.

IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

To Place Hundred Thousand Next Year in Northwest.

A despatch from London says: The Canadian Emigration Office in London, which was recently promoted to the dignity of a general bureau, with a commissioner of its own, is preparing to branch out on an extensive scale, with the view of popularizing emigration to the Northwest. Two floors have been secured in a new building going up at Charing Cross, in the midst of the railroad and steamship offices. Contracts have been placed for fitting up the office exclusively with Canadian woodwork, office furniture, and a steam-heating plant. It will contain a complete exhibit of Canadian products. The Commissioner, Mr. Preston, said, in answer to an enquiry:

"We expect next year to place 100,000 emigrants in Western Canada, and we shall probably draw a third each from the United States, the United Kingdom, and from the rest of Europe."

BARMAIDS ABOLISHED.

Will No Longer Be Allowed in South Africa.

A despatch from Pretoria says: A new liquor ordinance has been published which provides for the application of local option by the decision of a majority or the exclusive control of the liquor traffic by trusts for public purposes. The employment of females, children under 16, and natives behind bars is prohibited. An explanatory note states that the Government now gives itself an opportunity for testing the principles of public-house trusts as advocated in other countries.

ALL THE GIRLS FAINTED.

Hysterical Outbreak Caused Mill to Shut Down.

A despatch from Utica, N. Y., says: Work in the finishing department of the Capron knitting mill, in this city, was halted on Friday because a score of girls suddenly fainted. One of the young women running a machine punctured her finger with a needle and screamed. Other girls in the room, fearing some horrible accident had occurred, collapsed one by one until twenty in all had fainted. They were removed to the open air and subsequently taken to their homes. The other female employees in the department were so unnerved by the shock that the superintendent was compelled to shut down for the day.

LOYAL TO HIS EMPEROR.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

A movement is on foot in Montreal to build a children's hospital in memory of Queen Victoria.

Mail Carrier Verreau, of Dawson, was caught in an ice jam and lost his canoe and 500 pounds of mail.

The Grand Trunk engineers and firemen have been granted their new schedule of wages.

The Toronto Board of Control has decided to submit a by-law to the ratepayers, granting \$50,000 to a consumption sanitarium.

Machinists from Belgium and Germany will be placed on the night staff of the Kingston Locomotive Works Company in order to cope with the contracts of the concern.

Mr. Donald Locke of Ottawa has been appointed to the Government service as metallurgist, and for the present will be attached to the Geological Survey while associated with Dr. Barlow in an inquiry into the resources of the nickel district at Sudbury.

FOREIGN.

English has been made a compulsory subject of study in Austrian schools.

The imports of condensed milk into the United Kingdom are growing fast.

There was an increase in the population of France during the year 1901 of 72,398.

An agitation is afoot amongst Lancashire miners for an advance of 10 per cent.

The French naval estimates include 17,000,000 francs for works at various naval bases.

The War Office is sending out two special officers to India for the purpose of superintending the creation of stud farms.

Six 4.7 inch guns used in the relief of Ladysmith have arrived at Woolwich arsenal.

Britain's home market takes four-fifths of her manufactures. Only one-fifth goes abroad.

Defective teeth led 2,451 soldiers being invalided home from South Africa during the war.

Condensed eggs are among the novelties in foodstuffs recently placed on the English market.

Under the will of the late Mr. Henry Maitland, Scottish and other societies benefit to the extent of £40,000.

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin is ill at Clarendon. Her Ladyship is suffering from depression.

Mr. Fred. Philpott Stow, of London, has subscribed £10,000 towards the foundation of a South African College.

Belfast corporation has unanimously accepted the offer of £15,000 from Mr. Carnegie towards the erection of three libraries.

Boxers are active in many parts of China, and 1,700 Roman Catholic converts are reported to have been killed in one province.

During the month of October 29 British sailing ships and 16 steamers were lost, involving the loss of 317 lives.

Col. Butler, a millionaire, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in connection with the St. Louis bribery cases. An appeal was entered.

It has been decided, owing to the many fires caused by parlor matches, that only safety and sulphur matches shall be sold in New York after December 31 next.

Messages of congratulation upon the King's recovery have been re-

for twins, job lots.

gs — There is a steady demand for fresh gathered and they comparatively scarce. They quoted firm at 18c to 19c, while 1s and 2s are steady at 12c to 5c. Lined eggs bring 17c to

tatoes — Shipments are fairly steady, but the market is voracious, large quantities are easily absorbed. Car lots on track here are steady at 80c to 85c per lb and potatoes out of store are at 90c to \$1 per bag. — Venison is the only article arrive from the sportsmen's piling ground as yet, and the demand for it is not very heavy. Asses are quoted at 7c to 8c b, and saddles and haunches at 10c.

stry — The warm weather induces to some extent with business shipments continue heavy. Asses are steady at 6c to 7c per lb geese, 8c to 9c per lb for old ones, and 9c to 11c for young ones are selling at 40c to 50c pair for old and 50c to 70c for g, while ducks are steady at 0.75c per pair.

ed Hay — Offerings at outside are liberal, and the market is steady.

Car lots on track here are at \$9 to \$9.25 per ton.

ed Straw — The demand is steady and prices are steady. Car on track here are quoted at \$5.25 per ton.

PROVISIONS.

gments of dressed hogs are going in freely, but packers still buy of light weights, and wonder why the farmers do not feed swine longer. Prices of car on track here are steady at 87.50 per cwt. Hog product good demand and business is in the shape on account of larger s of meats. Prices are unchanged.

Canada short cut, \$23 to 30; heavy mess, \$22.

oked and Dry Salted Meats — clear bacon, 11c to 11c; 13c to 14c; rolls, 11c to shoulders, 11c; backs, 14c to breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; meats out of pickle are quoted less than smoked.

d-Tierces, 10c; tubs, 11c; 11c.

CATTLE MARKET.

onto, Nov. 18.—There was a lively trade at the cattle market. Prices were steady to Lambs were selling at \$3.50 to 4.90, and a few lots at \$4. were steady at \$3.25 to \$3.40, everything sold. Choice export were a little scarce, and more I have sold. Good butcher cattle are not too plentiful. Good of export sold at \$4.40 to a few extra choice lots were 1 out at \$5. Good loads of others' cattle were selling at \$3.50 to \$3.90; choice, \$3.85 to \$4.25; of mixed butchers' and export to \$4.40; rough butchers', 1, \$2.25 to \$2.75. Feeding steers to \$4.25; feeding bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.40; butchers' cows, common, to \$3.75. Hogs unchanged at the best and \$5.75 light. Receipts for the day were 72 with 1,019 head of cattle, 1, sheep, and lambs, 895 hogs, and lives.

rs, steers, 1,050 \$3.75 \$4.25
bulls, 1,300 lbs..... 2.75 3.65
rt, heavy..... 4.50 5.00
rt cattle, light..... 4.00 4.85
export, heavy, cwt 4.00 4.00
light..... 3.00 3.25
ers, 400 to 800 lbs. 2.00 2.75
900 lbs..... 3.80
ers' cattle, choice..... 4.00 4.40
medium..... 3.50 3.60
picked..... 4.85 4.80

troops for guarding towns, raised in Cape Colony in 1901, has been shelved.

The correspondent says that there is considerable feeling caused by the disarming and disbanding of these forces, as it is notorious that in the vicinity of Kimberley the disloyal Dutch retain their rifles, while the loyalists who served during the war are compelled to give theirs up.

The Peace Preservation Act, which is a dead letter in many of the districts, prohibits all persons from bearing arms. The Progressives want an act passed allowing all approved persons to keep their rifles on registration.

STEEL RAIL CONTRACTS.

Large Quantities Have Been Ordered From Germany.

A Montreal despatch says: Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have just closed a contract with Mr. Gerald Looner of this city, acting on behalf of German makers, for about 40,000 tons of steel rails and fastenings for their requirements on the Canadian Northern and their Nova Scotian roads. Other contracts for very large quantities of steel rails have recently been placed by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, the latter including a large contract for shipment round the Horn to Vancouver. German makers are also doing a very large business in steel rails, through their Canadian agency, to Mexico and Central America, also to gulf ports in the United States. At the same time it is stated that the German State railways are now arranging the relaying of their roads with heavier rails, which will undoubtedly soon put a stop to the possibility of further export business.

MAY USE WIRELESS SYSTEM.

To Ensure Safety in Operation of Grand Trunk.

A despatch from Chicago says: The management of the Grand Trunk Railway system has decided to conduct a series of experiments with a view to determining the possibility of installing a wireless telegraph system as a means of safety in operating the railway. If the scheme proves feasible the Canadian portion of the system will be fitted with wireless telegraph stations at intervals of from eight to twenty miles. Experiments were first made east of Montreal on the special train bearing the delegates to the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, and the view of the Grand Trunk Officials regarding the experiment recently made is partially given in a pamphlet issued by Geo. T. Bell, general passenger agent of the road.

UNCLE SAM HEADS THE LIST.

Big Republic Furnishes Dominion With Many Settlers.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The immigrant arrivals in Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were as follows:

United States	—	—	—	26,888
British Isles	—	—	—	17,259
Austria, including Galicia	—	—	—	6,870
Russia and Finland	—	—	—	3,759
Scandinavia	—	—	—	2,451
Germany	—	—	—	1,048
Hungary	—	—	—	1,048
France and Belgium	—	—	—	654
Miscellaneous nationalities	—	—	—	7,902

Total 67,379
The figures show an increase of 18,280 over the previous year, made up as follows:

Britain	—	—	—	5,449
United States	—	—	—	8,401
Continent of Europe	—	—	—	4,380

the Capron knitting mill, in this city, was halted on Friday because a score of girls suddenly fainted. One of the young women running a machine punctured her finger with a needle and screamed. Other girls in the room, fearing some horrible accident had occurred, collapsed one by one until twenty in all had fainted. They were removed to the open air and subsequently taken to their homes. The other female employees in the department were so unnerved by the shock that the superintendent was compelled to shut down for the day.

LOYAL TO HIS EMPEROR.

Dresden Citizen Bequeaths \$500,000 to the Kaiser.

A despatch from Berlin says: Emperor William has inherited about two million marks in estate and cash from a private citizen of Dresden.

TRADE OF CANADA.

Returns for Four Months Show a Big Increase.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Trade returns for July, August, September and October indicate that the fiscal year should show a gain of \$37,000,000 in Canada's commerce. The imports for the first four months were \$71,081,136, an increase of \$4,116,658 over the imports of the same period a year ago. In the same way the domestic exports, amounting to \$81,133,340, show an increase of \$7,761,957. Exports exceed imports by \$10,052,210 and the aggregate trade for four months, \$152,214,482 shows an increase of \$11,878,615. Imports of goods on the free list amounted to \$25,091,040, a decrease of \$360,050 compared with last year. Exports of mine products decreased by \$1,754,708, and fisheries by \$304,714. Exports of forest products increased by \$2,538,915; animals and their product by \$4,654,353; agricultural products by \$2,069,010, and manufactures by \$525,908.

A CRIME DETECTOR.

Remarkable Success of the Finger Print.

A despatch from London says: The annual report of the Chief Commission of the Metropolitan Police shows an increase in the number of crimes in the Metropolitan area despite the augmentation of the police force. Against this, however, is the fact that 301 new streets, with a total length of 60 miles, and containing 27,174 houses, were built in London in 1901. It is computed that the increase in population has been 120,000. The Metropolitan police district now contains 688 square miles of territory. The officers and men of the force number 15,977. Their wages aggregate £1,396,000. A notable feature of the year's criminal investigation is the success of the finger-print and anthropometric tests for identifying criminals, a method long in use in France, but only lately introduced in London.

COTTON IN JAMAICA.

Lancashire Will Devote Money to That Purpose.

A despatch from London says: The efforts of the members of the Lancashire Cotton Growers' Association to emancipate themselves from the American raw supply have been extended to Jamaica. The association has voted a large sum of money to be devoted to cotton-growing in that island on an extensive scale. It is expected that a large area of Jamaica will be planted with cotton next season.

China, some 1,000 women converts are reported to have been killed in one province.

During the month of October 29 British sailing ships and 16 steamers were lost, involving the loss of 317 lives.

Cof. Butler, a millionaire, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in connection with the St. Louis bribery cases. An appeal was entered.

It has been decided, owing to the many fires caused by parlor matches, that only safety and sulphur matches shall be sold in New York after December 31 next.

Messages of congratulation upon the King's recovery have been received from Bechuanas chiefs Hobala and Kgantlopone, with assurances of loyalty.

The War Office makes notification that recruits will not in future be accepted for the corps of Hussars unless they are at least five feet four inches in height.

In England the labor unions provide appropriation for their representatives in the House of Commons, the boilermakers paying their member \$2,000 a year and providing a house, while John Burns gets from his union \$1,250 a year.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

Immense Possibilities of Our Forest Resources.

A despatch from Toronto says: The official report of the third annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association is exceedingly interesting and contains a great deal of practical information on a subject about which too little is known and to which too little attention is given by the general public. The immense possibilities of our northern forest resources are shown by the following extract from the paper of Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Forestry for Ontario:

"Although we have at present only 2,634,000 acres in forest reserves, I do not think it unreasonable to expect that ultimately the Crown forest of Ontario will comprise fully 25,000,000 acres, a State forest larger than is possessed by any other country I know of. What a forest of this size, owned by the people as a whole, will mean to the revenue of the Province when placed under scientific control and systematically worked is difficult to conjecture. Already, with our wretched methods, and when only a part of this territory is being operated, the Province receives in revenue about \$1,000,000 per year, and that this sum could be enormously increased under the conditions referred to no one, I think, will entertain any serious doubt. The composition of this vast forest is such as to make it the most valuable in the world. While it contains a large quantity of spruce and birch, the paper and furniture woods par excellence, it is the natural habitat of the most valuable tree of them all—the lordly white pine."

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Jersey, N. J., has formed what he calls a "Muscular Development Class," and will teach the boys wrestling and boxing, as he is an accomplished athlete.

The movement to resume work in the French mines is growing fast, and it is thought the strike will soon peter out, as the efforts of the National Committee of Miners to induce a general strike in other trades are meeting with no success.

The report of the commissioners to South Africa states that while the British hold the bulk of trade there, the Americans and Germans, by their alertness and the lightness of their machinery, are making serious inroads into the market.

HOUSEHOLD.

WITH TOAST AND CRUMBS.

Cream of Cheese on Toast.—Make a thin white sauce (1 tablespoonful butter, 1 of flour and 1 cup sweet milk). Have ready 1 cup grated cheese and 6 slices toasted bread. Moisten the toast with a little hot water, season the cheese with half a teaspoon salt and a tiny dash of cayenne pepper. Turn the cheese into the white sauce and when melted, spread over the moistened toast.

Small pieces of toasted bread may be served with soup in place of crackers. Pork chops and veal cutlets are very much better if breaded. Dip them in beaten egg, then in egg crumbs, season and fry in hot fat. The crumbs form a crust over the meat and retain all the juices.

Bread Griddle Cakes.—Take stale bread and soak over night in sour milk. In the morning rub through a colander, to one quart add the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, two tablespoons sugar, and flour enough to make a batter a little thicker than for buckwheat cakes. Add the well-beaten whites and bake.

Queen of Puddings.—Soak one pint bread crumbs in one quart milk for an hour, then add one cup sugar, a small piece of butter and the yolks of four eggs. Bake for three-quarters of an hour in a steady oven. When done, spread with a layer of jam or jelly. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add two tablespoons powdered sugar, spread on the top and brown. This pudding is good without a sauce and is very good cold. To make a cocoanut pudding, soak half cup desiccated cocoanut in hot milk and add to the pudding, baking and finishing as before.

Prune Pudding.—Like the other, this is really a bread pudding, but it is so good that no one would suspect it. One-half pound (34) prunes chopped, half cup nuts chopped, half cup bread crumbs, one tablespoon melted butter, one tablespoon sugar, one egg. Moisten with milk and bake one-half hour. Serve with whipped cream.

BED DRESSING.

Draping the bed is an important question. The wrong thing can go so far toward spoiling the effect of a room that something should be used over it outside of the white spread is the accepted method these days. Swiss, dotted or plain, over a colored silk slip is often used. But such drapery belongs to those with plenty of maids and an unlimited laundry bill. For the others there is a charming spread of flowered muslin, like dimity, trimmed with coarse lace.

Flowered cretonne in simple design makes one of the best spreads of all. Huge roses in one color on a cream ground should be chosen. Line it with satin the same shade and put four or six rows of cream stitching at the hem. This should be large enough to cover the entire bed, going over the pillows. Keep the night pillows on and dent the spread in a line beneath them in order to give a semblance of shape. In doing this you get away from the necessity of having day pillows and sheets.

Probably you won't like the new method of the colored spread. Then do use the day pillows instead of sheets. Get large, square, hard pillows and cover them with cases of heavy linen, with a monogram or emblem in the center in white

in warm water rather than over a hot stove.

Imperial Muffins.—Scald one cup milk, add one-quarter cup sugar, and one-half teaspoon salt. When lukewarm add one-third yeast cake, dissolved in one-quarter cup lukewarm water, and one and one-quarter cups flour. Cover and let rise; then add one cup cornmeal and one-half cup flour. Let rise over night. In morning fill buttered muffin rings two-thirds full; again let rise until mixture fills rings or gem pans. Bake in a hot oven 30 minutes. This recipe was the result of an experiment and proved an excellent addition to the list of warm breads.

HOUSEHOLD TOOLS.

The house unprovided with hammer, screw-driver and bradawl lacks perfection. The house in which these tools have to be searched for calls for improvement. On the door casing behind pantry, collar or closet door, may be found an out-of-sight yet near-at-hand spot for them. Between two stout nails two inches apart you can hang the head of the hammer. Inch-wide strips cut from a man's leather shoe can be fastened to the door casing by means of a large tack at each end to form a sort of loop behind which the screw-driver and bradawl can be slipped. Have the leather strips about four inches long; nail one end, then try the tool to see how much fulness will be needed to hold it firm, slipping more than half through. One door casing will accommodate four or five tools, one above another.

A KID SOFA PILLOW.

Save the best parts of old kid gloves. When a sufficient variety is saved, clean with gasoline and pull into shape when dry. Cut into diamond, square, triangular and other shapes, and baste on a strong foundation, square, working in the different colors and shades from black to pearl and white, into an artistic whole. Work the edges of the kid pieces in a fine brier stitch, using up odds and ends of embroidery silk. Remove the basting threads and make up into a sofa pillow. The same kind of cover can be made for an Indian seat, a footstool or to cover the upholstered seat of an old chair.

WASHING RIBBONS.

Almost any ribbon can be washed successfully if care is used. Make a thick suds of warm water and any pure white soap, and lift the ribbons up and down in this carefully, changing the water as often as necessary. Never rub soap on the ribbon. Hang the ribbons up to dry and when ready to iron lay them between sheets of tissue paper. There will be no glaze from the iron in this way upon the wrong side of the ribbon and if they are allowed to dry well before pressing, they will not be stiff.

FAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HOW AGRICULTURAL SHOWS ARE MANAGED THERE.

Divided Into Four Classes: Breeding Types and Implements, Local, Fat Stock and Specific.

A private letter from Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, who is now in Great Britain, contains some interesting notes on the development of Agricultural shows in that country. Some of his criticisms given herewith are well worthy of notice by those interested in agricultural education in Canada.

One striking feature of the recent Royal Show at Carlisle, Eng., was

by the Duke of Portland, known as the "Walbeck Tenant Farmers' Show."

The Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society states that the year 1790 saw the beginning of Agricultural shows in Great Britain.

"Particular enquiries about the standards adopted in judging stock at these shows failed to elicit a definite statement on this point. In fact the officials themselves were not any too clear as to what is or ought to be the standard.

"They appear to have fallen into the easy error of looking on the prize itself as being the end and goal of the exhibitor's ambition. On pressing the matter somewhat closely, certain officials admitted that too little attention was paid to either the educational value of the show or the cash result to the farmers at large.

"In the catalogues and prize lists judges are warned not to be influenced by the market value of stock in making their awards, and a high official stated that in his opinion too little attention was paid to the economic value of the exhibits, and that farmers were sometimes misled by awards so as to produce an article which is not remunerative.

"With regard to the Smithfield show they have begun to make improvements in the direction of market demands; that is to be expected as the object of the show is to encourage the production of butchers' meat. Formerly prizes were given for animals four years old, but lately this has been cut down to

THREE AND UNDER.

and no prizes are given for cows. The result is that they get fewer of the "tallow" animals which used to be seen there; yet they still give awards in some cases to animals which would not be sought for by a butcher.

"The Smithfield judges are breeders, and the lessons learned by farmers from the judgment have to be picked up without the benefit of any explanation or reasons from the judges. Farmers are supposed to learn from the show that certain types of animals can be made to put on flesh at a certain rate-weight for age.

"There is also a slaughter class which the judges view and rank alive and afterwards when killed. The secretary says that the average result is that the same animals are ranked first both alive and dead, but there are exceptions and some dissatisfaction in consequence. In this class one judge is usually a farmer and the other a butcher; these have similar ideas for the block test. Heifers must be killed if they take a prize, this being a meat show, and not a general or agricultural show.

"Educational meetings are all but unknown. At Carlisle there were demonstrations of dairying processes, but no word of explanation seemed to be given. Guelph leads them all for active, energetic, intelligent education, for in Britain the farmer seems to be considered highly honored in being allowed to exhibit, and they let him pick up some crumbs of information if he can."

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

C. P. R. PREPARING FLEET.

Believed to Have Given Orders for Four Fast Boats.

A despatch from Montreal says: At the last meeting of the stockholders of the C. P. R. a resolution was submitted giving power to the directors to acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, a line of fast freight steamers to be used on the Atlantic in order to place the business of the C. P. R. upon an independent basis.

Since then the C. P. R. Executive has not been in touch with the au-

LEADING MARKET

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—Wheat steady at 68c to 68½c for No. 2 and white east and low freights New York or middle freights. Go is nominal at 65c for No. 2 east and 66c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 84c for No. 1 hard and 82c for No. 1 northe grinding in transit.

Flour.—The market is steady \$2.67½ to \$2.72½ for cars of 90 cent. winter wheat patents in bakers' bags east or middle freight. Choice brands are held 15c to higher. Manitoba flour is steady \$4.10 for cars of Hungarian pate and \$3.80 for strong bakers', b included, on the track Toronto.

Milled—Is steady at \$15.50 cars of shorts and \$13.50 for bi in bulk east or west. Manitoba milled is steady at \$19 for cars shorts and \$17 for bran, sacks cluded, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is firmer at 44c to for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. east or middle freights.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 52c No. 2 east or low freights to N York.

Corn—Is steady. Canadian is quoted at 47c to 48c west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 48c for cars on the track Toronto.

Cats—Steady at 32½c for No. white and 32c for No. 2 white east.

No. 2 white are quoted at 31c no and west; and 31½c middle freight.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4 for bags and \$4.10 for barrels on track Toronto, and 25c more broken lots.

Peas—Are firm at 72c east west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—There is now a good supply of rolls and the market is active. The quality is not particular ly good, but the demand is maintained, and almost everythi selis. The inquiry for packed st has fallen away, and the moveme is slow. Creamery is moderately active, although the few fancy da rolls which occasionally come in ra almost as high in the estimation the trade. Prices for all kinds unchanged and there is a firmness the top grades.

Creamery prints 20c to 21 do solids, fresh made ... 19c to 20 do earlier makes ... 17c to 18

Dairy tubs and pails,

choice 16c to 17 do medium 14c to 15 do pound rolls 17c to 18 do large rolls 16c to 17

Cheese—There is a good inqui and the firmness of prices continue The figures announced in sales at factories lead dealers to the bel that an advance here is not unlike Quotations are as yet unchanged

11½c to 12c for large and 12c 12c for twins, job lots.

Eggs—There is a steady demand for strictly fresh gathered and are comparatively scarce. They are quoted firm at 18c to 19c, wh splits and seconds are steady at 1 to 15c. Lined eggs bring 17c to 18c.

Potatoes—Shipments are fair large, but the market is voracious and large quantities are easily absorbed. Car lots on track here a quoted steady at 80c to 85c p bag, and potatoes out of store a selling at 90c to \$1 per bag.

Game—Venison is the only artic to arrive from the sportsmen stamping ground as yet and t

four or six rows of cream stitching at the hem. This should be large enough to cover the entire bed, going over the pillows. Keep the night pillows on and don't spread in a line beneath them in order to give a semblance of shape. In doing this you get away from the necessity of having day pillows and shams.

Probably you won't like the new method of the colored spread. Then do use the day pillows instead of shams. Get large, square, hard pillows and cover them with cases of heavy linen, with a monogram embroidered in the center in white, make the hem three inches wide with hemstitching. When arranging the room for the night take these pillows off with the fancy spread, put them in the closet and replace them with the soft night pillows.

If you do not use either the elaborate white or the flowered spread that covers the bed and touches the floor, then by all means put a valance around the frame of the bed. inexpensive white muslin will answer. Two or three of them last a season. They launder well. Run them on a piece of tape, and tie the ends to the four posts.

One never wants to see under a bed. The outlook is too bare. And one doesn't want to see the frame of an iron bed. This, too, is ungainly.

MEAT AND NUTS.

Nut and Chicken Loaf.—Procure a nice tender chicken and bone it carefully with very sharp knife. Cut off all ragged pieces round outside. Mince these finely, then mix with one cup minced Brazil nuts or walnuts, one cup bread crumbs, piece of butter size of walnut, some chopped watercress, salt and pepper to taste. Moisten with egg, then spread all over the chicken flesh, roll up and sew together with white thread. Roast in oven or stew and press under weight until cold. Can be eaten either hot or cold. Garnish with parsley.

Walnut and Chicken Cutlets.—Take 12 walnuts, shell, mince and bruise in mortar. Add one cup well minced chicken, one cup Graham bread crumbs. Pepper and salt to taste. Moisten with egg, then shape into the form of meat cutlets, roll in cracker dust and fry a nice brown.

Nut and Veal Croquettes.—Use one cup cold minced veal, 18 minced blanched almonds, half teaspoon salt, pepper and paprika to taste, one egg, one cup tomato sauce. Mix meat, almonds and seasoning together and moisten with beaten egg. Roll into balls or croquettes, place in baking tin and pour one cup hot tomato sauce over same. Cook for 20 minutes in a hot oven. Serve in platter decorated with water cress.

BREADS AND MUFFINS.

White Bread.—Scald one cup milk, add one cup boiling water, one tablespoon each butter, lard and sugar, and one teaspoon salt. When lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in one-quarter cup lukewarm water and two and a half cups flour. Beat thoroughly, cover and let rise; when well risen add enough flour to knead, knead 10 minutes, cover and let rise; shape, let rise in pan and bake in a hot oven. Long kneading makes a fine grained bread. Do not knead in too much flour after the bread is on the board. Bread mixed in the morning is more liable to be good, because the temperature of the room can be controlled.

Entire Wheat.—Make sponge same as for white bread, using three tablespoons molasses for sweetening in place of one tablespoon sugar. When sponge is risen, add enough entire wheat flour to knead, then continue as in recipe for white bread. It is a better way to place the sponge bowl

Divided Into Four Classes: Breeding Types and Implements, Local, Fat Stock and Specific.

A private letter from Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, who is now in Great Britain, contains some interesting notes on the development of Agricultural shows in that country. Some of his criticisms given herewith are well worthy of notice by those interested in agricultural education in Canada. "One striking feature of the recent Royal Show at Carlisle, Eng., was that all but two or three of the buildings were simply frames covered with canvas, in other words, the show took place under a series of long tents. The advantage of this system is that the framework can be taken down and the tents shipped from point to point, and used many times in the season. This arrangement also makes it possible to use grounds for an exhibition which are required during the rest of the year for another purpose."

"The tents are arranged in a compact and systematic order in such a way that visitors can go in one direction and return in another, seeing always new exhibits. The classes are arranged in blocks,

NOT IN LONG LINES.

"There are four classes of agricultural shows in Great Britain: (1) The large shows devoted to breeding types and implements; these are open to the Kingdom; (2) local shows, for the benefit of tenant farmers and breeders in the neighborhood; there may be certain open competitions in these, and the addition of sections for horticulture, apiculture, sports, etc., is optional; (3) Fat Stock shows for the encouragement of the production of high-class butchers' meat. The chief ones are held at Birmingham, Leeds and Norwich; the finals so to speak, where the winners in the three former compete take place at the great Smithfield show; (4) Specific Shows. These are held for the benefit of one or more particular branches of agriculture, such as dairying, fruits, poultry, horses, etc. A good type of this class of show is that held at the Agricultural Hall, London, during three consecutive weeks for special breeds of horses as follows: First week, Shires; second week, Hackneys; third week, thoroughbred hunters and polo ponies. One of the best of these specific shows is that held at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, a great Shire horse center (owing to local conditions, fine grass, climate, etc.); here they have three main divisions of the show: one for general classes, (2) foals bred by tenant farmers, (3) foals from stallions belonging to local breeders.

"Another notable show is that called the Cart Horse Parade held in London, where prizes are given for the best single, pair, unicorn, and four horse teams; these must be working horses attached to vehicle without load. No new harness or vehicles are allowed; the turnout must have been used up to the date of the show. The prizes are given for the best working condition, the object being to encourage carters to take good care of their animals and a pride in their appearance. This is one of the most commendable of the specific shows.

"There are many local poultry shows and village shows of varying importance; at some of these prizes are given to the school children for the best collection of named grasses, weeds, etc. This also is found to be a very satisfactory

AID TO EDUCATION.

"Private land owners also sometimes hold shows for the encouragement of agriculture among their tenant farmers, under local farmers. Chief among these is the show held

C. P. R. PREPARING FLEET.

Believed to Have Given Orders for Four Fast Boats.

A despatch from Montreal says: At the last meeting of the stockholders of the C. P. R. a resolution was submitted giving power to the directors to acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, a line of fast freight steamers to be used on the Atlantic in order to place the business of the C. P. R. upon an independent basis. Since then the C. P. R. Executive has not been idle. While the authorities will not admit it, it is understood that an agent of the company has been quietly looking over the great shipbuilding yards in the old country, with a view to ascertaining the conditions as to labor, time, prices, and the like, and it is stated by those who are in a position to know, that if the company has not actually given an order for four fast steamers for the Atlantic trade, it will very shortly do so. Indeed, it has been asserted that the orders have been given, and that the work will shortly be commenced upon the new boats, four in number, which will be up-to-date in every respect, and which will place the company in a most commanding position. In addition to this, there is the question of the strengthening of the Pacific fleet of the company, a question which has engaged the attention of the company for some time. There will in all probability be an addition to the fleet of two new vessels.

ON AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Britain Is Engaged in Another "Little War."

A despatch from Calcutta says:—The aggressive movement of the Waziri tribesmen on the Afghan frontier have caused the despatch by the British of four flying columns of 800 men each, under command of Gen. Egerton, to destroy the forts and attempt to capture the tribesmen. This is the second serious outbreak within a few months. A large force was sent in the spring against the Mahsuds on the Waziristan frontier for inciting the peaceful tribesmen against the British. Gen. Egerton will conduct his operations from Ahot. Much will depend on whether the Waziris, under Darwesh Khel, who is accused of inciting the band's raid on British territory, obtain the co-operation of their neighbors.

CUTS CABLE CHARGE.

New Pacific Cable Will Charge One-third Less.

A despatch from Toronto says: The new Pacific cable will reduce the cost of messages to Australia by about one-third, the rate being expected to be about 58 or 60 cents a word. The present rate is 99 cents a word. The cable has not been opened for the transmission of public messages, and the telegraph companies expect at least three weeks or a month to elapse before they receive the tariff of rates and notification of an open wire. Several applications have already been received at the local office for the transmission of messages. The cable at present is used only for official and experimental purposes.

IRISH LAND BILL.

Premier Balfour Announces It, as a Measure for 1903.

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons on Wednesday Prime Minister Balfour announced that an Irish land purchase bill would be the principal Government measure of the Parliamentary session of 1903.

HOGS—There is a steady demand for strictly fresh gathered and they are comparatively scarce. They are quoted firm at 18c. to 19c. when splits and seconds are steady at 1 to 15c. Lined eggs bring 17c.

Potatoes—Shipments are fair, large, but the market is voracious and large quantities are easily absorbed. Car lots on track here are quoted steady at 80c to 85c per bag, and potatoes out of store are selling at 90c to \$1 per bag.

Game—Venison is the only article to arrive from the sportsmen stamping ground as yet, and the demand for it is not very heavy. Carcasses are quoted at 7c to per lb, and saddles and haunches 9c to 10c.

Poultry—The warm weather interferes to some extent with business, but shipments continue heavy. Prices are steady at 6c to 7c per lb for geese, 8c to 9c per lb for turkeys, and 9c to 11c for your chickens are selling at 40c to 50c per pair for old and 50c to 70c for young, while ducks are steady 50c to 75c per pair.

Baled Hay—Offerings at outside points are liberal, and the market is easy. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$9 to \$9.25 per ton.

Baled Straw—The demand is moderate and prices are steady. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$5.25 per ton.

PROVISIONS.

Shipments of dressed hogs are coming in freely, but packers still complain of light weights, and wonder why the farmers do not fatten their swine longer. Prices of car lots on track here are steady at \$4.40 to \$7.50 per cwt. Hog products in good demand and business is in better shape on account of large stocks of meats. Prices are unchanged.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$2.23 \$2.50; heavy mess, \$2.22.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11c; hams, 13c to 14c; rolls, 11c to 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 14c to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tiers, 10c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—There was good, lively trade at the cattle market to-day. Prices were steady firm. Lambs were selling at \$3. to \$3.90, and a few lots at \$ Sheep were steady at \$3.25 to \$3.40 and everything sold. Choice exports were a little scarce, and we would have sold. Good butcher cattle were not too plentiful. Goats loads of export sold at \$4.40 \$4.85; a few extra choice lots were picked out at \$5. Good loads of butchers' cattle were selling at \$3. to \$3.90; choice, \$3.85 to \$4.25; loads of mixed butchers' and export \$4.25 to \$4.40; rough butcher mixed, \$2.25 to \$2.75. Feeding steers \$3.75 to \$4.25; feeding bulls, \$2. to \$3.40; butchers' cows, comm., \$2.85 to \$3.75. Hogs unchanged \$6 for the best and \$5.75 light. Total receipts for the day were loads, with 1,019 head of cattle, 770 sheep, and lambs, 895 hogs, and 25 calves.

Feeders, steers, 1,050
Ibs..... \$3.75 \$4.25
do bulls, 1,300 lbs..... 2.75 3.1
Export, heavy..... 4.50 5.1
Export cattle, light..... 4.00 4.1
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt..... 4.00 4.1
do light..... 3.00 3.1
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs..... 2.00 2.1
do 900 lbs..... 3.80 3.1
Butchers' cattle, choice..... 4.00 4.1
do medium..... 3.50 3.1
do picked..... 4.85 4.1

ADING MARKETS.

Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Nov. 18. — Wheat — Is steady at 68c to 68½c for No. 2 red white east and low freights to York or middle freights. Goose nominal at 65c for No. 2 east, 66c for No. 2 east. Manitoba is steady at 84c for No. 1 and 82c for No. 1 northern, 81c in transit.

ur — The market is steady at 7c to \$2.72½ for cars of 90 per winter wheat patents in buy-bags east or middle freights. Car brands are held 15c to 20c. Manitoba flour is steady at 7c for cars of Hungarian patents \$3.80 for strong bakers' bags, 7c on the track Toronto.

Feed — Is steady at \$15.50 for shorts and \$13.50 for bran silk east or west. Manitoba is steady at \$19 for cars of 8s and \$17 for bran, sacks in, Toronto freights.

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Skwheat — Is steady at 52½c for 2 east or low freights to New

n — Is steady. Canadian noted at 47c to 48c west. Amer. No. 3 yellow is quoted at 64c on the track Toronto.

s — Steady at 32½c for No. 1 and 32c for No. 2 white east; 2 white are quoted at 31c north west, and 31½c middle freights. meal — Is steady at 84 for cars of 8s and \$4.10 for barrels on the Toronto, and 25c more for n lots.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE.

ter — There is now a good supply of rolls and the market is active.

The quality is not particularly good, but the demand is well aimed, and almost everything

The inquiry for packed stuff is all away, and the movement w. Creamery is moderately active, although the few fancy dairy which occasionally come in rank it as high in the estimation of trade. Prices for all kinds are ranged and there is a firmness in up grades.

new prints 20c to 21c solids, fresh made ... 19c to 20c earlier makes 17c to 18c tubs and pails,

ice 16c to 17c

medium 14c to 15c

large rolls 17c to 18c

large rolls 16c to 17c

— There is a good inquiry for the firmness of prices continues.

gures announced in sales at the time lead dealers to the belief in advance here is not unlikely.

tions are as yet unchanged at 10c for large and 12c for twins, job lots.

s — There is a steady demand for fresh gathered and they comparatively scarce. They

toted firm at 18c to 19c, while

and seconds are steady at 13c c. Lined eggs bring 17c to

toes — Shipments are fairly but the market is voracious, large quantities are easily absorbed. Car lots on track here are steady at 80c to 85c per lb and potatoes out of store are at 90c to \$1 per bag.

— Venison is the only article arrive from the sportsmen's hunting ground as yet, and the

do. bulls.....	8.25	8.50
Light stock bulls, cwt.....	2.25	3.00
Milk cows.....	80.00	50.00
Hogs, best.....	6.00	—
do light.....	5.75	—
Sheep, export, cwt.....	8.25	8.40
Bucks.....	2.50	2.75
Lambs.....	8.50	8.90
Calves, each.....	2.00	10.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Nov. 18. — Flour — Steady. Wheat — Spring firm; No. 1 hard, 78½c; winter strong; No. 2 red, 77c. Corn — Weak; No. 2 yellow, 61c; No. 3 do, 60½c; No. 2 corn, 59½c; No. 3 do, 58½c. Oats — Easier; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 32½c; No. 3 do, 31½c. Barley — 48c to 62½c. Rye — No. 1, 53½c. Canal freights — Strong.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 18. — Mark Lane Miller Market — Wheat, foreign, firm; English, steady. Corn, American, nothing doing; Danubian, steady. Flour, American, quiet, with a small business; English, quiet.

Paris, Nov. 18. — Close — Wheat, firm; November, 21f 75c; March and June, 21f 35c. Flour, firm; November, 30f 67c; March and June, 28f 60c.

MARCONIGRAMS IN CANADA.

Incorporation of a \$5,000,000 Company Announced.

A despatch from Toronto says: Incorporation under Ontario laws was announced on Wednesday of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. The object is said to be the establishment of an overland system of wireless telegraph in Canada, which, if carried out, will revolutionize to a large extent the telegraph system of this country. This company, which is an offshoot of the English company, and is said to have all the English capital of the parent corporation behind it, was incorporated in Ontario because of the facility which the Ontario laws afford for incorporating new companies. They are given powers to acquire the patents of the Marconi system and apply them for use in Canada. The provisional directors of the new company are: Messrs. W. R. Green, New York, banker; J. N. Greenshields, K. C., Montreal; Walter Barwick, K. C.; Henry C. Osborne, broker, and John Payne, accountant, Toronto. It is claimed by those interested in the company that the problem of sending wireless messages by land without danger of interception has been solved, as each pair of instruments are attuned to a certain pitch, and that no other instrument is sensitive to the waves.

RIFLES IN CAPE COLONY.

Disloyal Dutch Are Allowed to Keep Arms.

A despatch from London says: The Times' Cape Town correspondent says that a motion by a progressive member of the Cape Town Parliament to provide a continuance of the maintenance of district mounted troops for guarding towns, raised in Cape Colony in 1901, has been shelved.

The correspondent says that there is considerable feeling caused by the disarming and disbanding of these forces, as it is notorious that in the vicinity of Kimberley the disloyal Dutch retain their rifles, while the loyalists who served during the war are compelled to give theirs up.

The Peace Preservation Act, which is a dead letter in many of the districts, prohibits all persons from bearing arms. The Progressives want an act passed allowing all approved persons to keep their rifles on registration.

POISONED FROG IN COURT.

Used to Illustrate Action of Drug in Murder Case.

A despatch from Camden, N. J., says: A frog was poisoned in court on Friday to show a jury the agonies of a human being dying from being poisoned with strychnine. Paul Woodward, who is alleged to have lured two boys, Brice Jennings and Paul Coffin, from this city into the woods, and having caused their death with strychnine, was on trial, and Professor Marshall, of the University of Pennsylvania, was testifying. He took some of the poison extracted from the liver of the Coffin boy, it is alleged, and forced it into a live frog. The jury and all others in court became intensely interested. In a few minutes the frog went into convulsions. The professor explained the action of the drug as the writhing frog exhibited all the agonies that Coffin had suffered as he died. The experiment caused a sensation in the court room.

IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

To Place Hundred Thousand Next Year in Northwest.

A despatch from London says: The Canadian Emigration Office in London, which was recently promoted to the dignity of a general bureau, with a commissioner of its own, is preparing to branch out on an extensive scale, with the view of popularizing emigration to the Northwest. Two floors have been secured in a new building going up at Charing Cross, in the midst of the railroad and steamship offices. Contracts have been placed for fitting up the office exclusively with Canadian woodwork, office furniture, and a steam-heating plant. It will contain a complete exhibit of Canadian products. The Commissioner, Mr. Preston, said, in answer to an inquiry:

"We expect next year to place 100,000 emigrants in Western Canada, and we shall probably draw a third each from the United States, the United Kingdom, and from the rest of Europe."

BARMAIDS ABOLISHED.

Will No Longer Be Allowed in South Africa.

A despatch from Pretoria says: A new liquor ordinance has been published which provides for the application of local option by the decision of a majority or the exclusive control of the liquor traffic by trusts for public purposes. The employment of females, children under 16, and natives behind bars is prohibited. An explanatory note states that the Government now gives itself an opportunity for testing the principles of public-house trusts as advocated in other countries.

ALL THE GIRLS FAINTED.

Hysterical Outbreak Caused Mill to Shut Down.

A despatch from Utica, N. Y., says: Work in the finishing department of the Capron knitting mill, in this city, was halted on Friday because a score of girls suddenly fainted. One of the young women running a machine punctured her finger with a needle and screamed. Other girls in the room, fearing some horrible accident had occurred, collapsed one by one until twenty in all had fainted. They were removed to the open air and subsequently taken to their homes. The other female employees in the department were so unnerved by the shock that the superintendent was compelled to shut down for the day.

LOYAL TO HIS EMPEROR.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

A movement is on foot in Montreal to build a children's hospital in memory of Queen Victoria.

Mail Carrier Verreau, of Dawson, was caught in an ice jam and lost his canoe and 500 pounds of mail.

The Grand Trunk engineers and firemen have been granted their new schedule of wages.

The Toronto Board of Control has decided to submit a by-law to the ratepayers, granting \$50,000 to a consumption sanitarium.

Machinists from Belgium and Germany will be placed on the night staff of the Kingston Locomotive Works Company in order to cope with the contracts of the concern.

Mr. Donald Locke of Ottawa has been appointed to the Government service as metallurgist, and for the present will be attached to the Geological Survey while associated with Dr. Barlow in an inquiry into the resources of the nickel district at Sudbury.

FOREIGN.

English has been made a compulsory subject of study in Austrian schools.

The imports of condensed milk into the United Kingdom are growing fast.

There was an increase in the population of France during the year 1901 of 72,398.

An agitation is afoot amongst Lancashire miners for an advance of 10 per cent.

The French naval estimates include 17,000,000 francs for works at various naval bases.

The War Office is sending out two special officers to India for the purpose of superintending the creation of stud farms.

Six 4.7 inch guns used in the relief of Ladysmith have arrived at Woolwich arsenal.

Britain's home market takes four-fifths of her manufactures. Only one-fifth goes abroad.

Defective teeth led 2,451 soldiers being invalidated home from South Africa during the war.

Condensed eggs are among the novelties in foodstuffs recently placed on the English market.

Under the will of the late Mr. Henry Maitland, Scottish and other societies benefit to the extent of £40,000.

The Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin is ill at Clarendon. Her Ladyship is suffering from depression.

Mr. Fred. Philipson Stow, of London, has subscribed £10,000 towards the foundation of a South African College.

Belfast corporation has unanimously accepted the offer of £15,000 from Mr. Carnegie towards the erection of three libraries.

Boxers are active in many parts of China, and 1,700 Roman Catholic converts are reported to have been killed in one province.

During the month of October 29 British sailing ships and 16 steamers were lost, involving the loss of 317 lives.

Cof. Butler, a millionaire, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in connection with the St. Louis bribery cases. An appeal was entered.

It has been decided, owing to the many fires caused by parlor matches, that only safety and sulphur matches shall be sold in New York after December 31 next.

Messages of congratulation upon the King's recovery have been re-

THEIR MANY TEMPTATIONS.

Sermon of Manly Sympathy With Commercial Travelers.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bally, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ontario.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Nehemiah xiii, 20, "So the sellers of all kind of ware lodged without Jerusalem once or twice."

In the scene of my text can be found almost an exact duplication of the invasion of the newly settled regions of the West by the knights of the grip. No sooner did Nehemiah, the governor, return from his Babylonish exile and rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, and make it a safe place in which to live than the commercial travelers of that day began to flock towards the Davidic capital to dispose of their goods. But there was one habit about many of these ancient commercial travelers which Nehemiah did not like. Some of them would persist in arriving at the city walls on the Sabbath day and trying to turn God's day of rest into a day of barter and gain. The governor, in order to stop the sin of Sabbath desecration, ordered that the city gates should be closed or the night before the Sabbath and not be opened again until the morning after the Sabbath no matter how much these ancient commercial travelers might want to get in and escape the dangers of being murdered by the robbers who nightly infested the surrounding hills. Thus we read the words of my text with a clearer interpretation. "So the sellers of all kind of ware lodged without Jerusalem once or twice."

The evil dangers threaten a commercial traveler's life when he is away from home. They try to ambush the seller of all kinds of ware when he is on the march; they strike at his heart in a time and in a place when he is apt to think he can

SIN WITH IMPUNITY.

because no one will be the wiser, as he can cover up his tricks; they come to the knights of the grip in the insinuating and dangerous ways that evil temptations sometimes overthrow Christian people when they are traveling abroad. It is a well known fact that the average European traveler will commit sins in Paris or Vienna or Rome or Monte Carlo or Pekin or Calcutta that they should never dream of doing, if they were at home among their own friends and neighbors. The young Dutch Queen Wilhelmina illustrated this common tendency of the human race to be worse away from home than they are by their own fireside in the quaint and pointed answer which she gave to the Prince of Wales when visiting Queen Victoria some years ago. The then heir apparent to the English throne asked her what she was most impressed by in England. "It is to find that the English people are so refined and gentle and kind and religiously devout in their own homes," she replied. "One would never have guessed it from the specimens I have seen traveling in Holland."

An average man can commit as a rule twenty sins away from home, when he is traveling alone, in a railroad train, or stopping alone in a hotel, or living alone with strangers, far more easily, with less risk of injury to his position and reputation, than one sin when he is being watched by his employer's eyes or

unduly elated, and that elation is often the means Satan uses to trip him up and hurl him over the precipice of sin. Or, he has what is called a run of bad luck. He may go on, week after week, and find that a rival, who represents a firm carrying the same line of goods, may have preceded him and swept his district clean. That discouragement may also be the means of driving him into the quicksands of sin. The imminent danger of exultation and disappointment are the Charybdis and the Scylla which every commercial traveler has to face.

Dangers threaten a modern commercial traveler's life because his mind is often clouded on account of physical debilitation. To be a really successful commercial traveler a young man ought to have a physical constitution of iron. He ought to have the same kind of bone and muscle and sinew which made the knights of old famous. He ought to be able to digest any kind of food, sleep in hard or soft beds, sleep on a hall lounge or on a chair, or lying upon the bare wooden seat of the caboose of

A FREIGHT TRAIN.

He ought to be able to assimilate irregular meals, and have his nightly rest broken up once or twice, and sometimes even thrice, by the changing of cars, and yet be cheerful and happy and sell his goods just the same during the day. Alas, I well know what are the physical difficulties of a traveler's life! For many years I have, off and on, traveled around the country as a lecturer. I have had to suffer all these trials, and have met and talked with the knights of the grip in many a lonely station in the midnight hour and while waiting for a belated railroad connection.

But, even under the very brightest of conditions, and even though a man's backbone may seem to be made of steel, nature will assert itself. A commercial traveler must always pay the price and have his physical frame rebel at the hardships which it has been made to suffer, and so during those times of physical exhaustion a commercial traveler, on account of the physical clouding of his mind, is often apt to take a depressed view of life. He is apt to often lose his faith in God, and in his fellow men and to feel that his own life is not worth the living and that he is but of little use to his fellow man. My brother, I want you, if you are a commercial traveler, and a stranger who have just by chance dropped into this church, to know and feel that your life is worth living. God does love you. Your dear ones are dependent upon you. It is of infinite importance whether you do right or wrong. You must not let your belief in God falter when you need a physician and a dose of medicine and a good rest, you must not let the hand of Satan touch you and lead you into the paths of sin when your head aches and your digestive organs refuse to do their proper work. One of the greatest generals of the ages was defeated in battle and driven into exile because the night before the battle he opened his eyes and was writhing in physical torture produced by a sudden and violent

ATTACK OF DYSPEPSIA.

Many a commercial traveler has been defeated in life's spiritual battle because his health has become undermined and undriven. Oh, ye

BLAMING THE ENGINEER.

He is Held Responsible for Accidents, but His Life is at Stake

The railroad man does not lead a very romantic life, for the responsibilities amount to more than the charms. A few weeks ago an accident occurred on the Pittsburgh & Western road. Monday the coroner's jury decided that the engineer was to blame. The engineer will answer to no court inquiry, for if he is responsible he has already paid the penalty. He went down with his engine. Whatever may have been the mistake in disregarding orders or neglecting to assure himself of the safety of his train, no man was more affected than he.

A self-conscious passenger once stood by a locomotive as the engineer was awaiting a signal to start. The passenger advised care in running the engine over a dangerous bit of road. The engineer responded somewhat impatiently that if he was not interested in his own safety enough to try to get the train through all right he would hardly be interested enough in any one else to make an extraordinary effort. The engineer is the first man to meet danger if it arises on the road. If he gets through without harm the man who rides in the cars will follow safely as a rule.

There is no likelihood that the man on the locomotive will ever be more careful. Public condemnation or the displeasure of the law certainly cannot make his punishment for neglect any more severe than the neglect itself does. An engineer may cause a wreck, but something inexplicable must always remain as the responsible factor. No sane man invites death knowingly, but when his faculties go astray it is one of the mysteries that mark the working of the human mind.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON A HARVEST TRAIN.

The Motley Crowd En Route Described by a London Correspondent.

To drive through Manitoba in September's early days is to conceive that all the world has been converted into one wide golden sea of wheat, writes Mr. W. Holt White in the London Mail.

In the late coronation times the thousands thronging London gathered thickest in Whitehall about the great Canadian arch that bore with bold simplicity the legend, "Britain's granary."

Now upon the broad wheat plains of Canada the last shaves of the greatest harvest that Canada has ever known are being gathered in, and soon more than a hundred million bushels of threshed and cleaned and sorted grain will be stored in Britain's granary. That will be 20 millions in advance upon last year, and once more Manitoba, the Dominion's smallest province, will furnish fully half the harvest.

That is speaking of the wheat alone; for above this hundred million bushels of breadstuff, the East and West will give another 30 millions of oats and flax and barley. It is a harvest worth £8,000,000, that will take a year to carry out of Canada; and no fewer than 80,000 railway trucks, each holding on an average of 40 tons apiece, will be needed for its transport.

Winnipeg, by the Lake of "Dirty Water," is the capital of wheat. Through its gates even a few days ago—for the harvest is a late one—a

unusual height, their broad shoulders, their square, brown, bony set with clear, honest eyes. "States," as they called them for in Canada the term "American" as all-embracing as the hated rose doctrine—had lanker hair were narrower from face to feet English, by contrast, were round and ruddy.

Up and down that crowded, train passed serenely the conductor with handcuffs in his pocket and brakemen as his guards. Tact force alternately are needed to train like that if you mean to a thousand missing tickets and bloodshed when men for mere amusement are firing revolvers from window.

Slowly and with soul-harassed the long train crept through the vast Canadian night. It would halt at every half a mile in some shanty in the moonlit wilderness, where a tired man would sit in his lorry and make an immediate complaint that the train was late. Small wonder was late. Four times within hour, with merriment doubtless of hopeful speculation as to golden future in the West, some wilder men had pulled the communication cord, and the air-had brought that dilatory train rest with a violence that was astonishing.

Delay, consequent upon enquiry and the expulsion of the culprit followed. Four very sorry men upon their bundles on the train listening with most unwilling ear the derisive chorus from the instructing them to hurry up walk.

TRAVELING PANDEMONIUM.

At all these vague stopping places 500 of the 1,000 passengers swung themselves on to the track, till a big brass bell upon the engine began to swing in warning departure, and to its solemn to the men roaming aimlessly the train climbed back. There some ugly rushes, and one man beneath the train. Heavy with burden of human life, the cars rolled over him and killed him. conductor and the brakeman pulled the body and laid it in the van beneath a blanket. It was incident that hushed the train half a minute. Then to the sound of "Canada, dear Canada, for we live and die," the cars slowly on again over the complaint rails. And so the traveling pandemonium came to Winnipeg, Ireland.

PECULIAR FLAG OF SIAM.

WHITE ELEPHANT AND PLACE IN COURT.

Welcomed When Found by King and Priests and Leader of the Nation.

The flag of Siam is a curious white elephant on a red field. It must look when it is raised to hoist it upside down a signal of distress, but a most festive signal, as anything helpless or distressing than clumsy quadruped can hardly be imagined.

Before Xacca, the founder of the nation, was born, his mother died that she brought forth a white elephant, and the Brahmins said that Xacca, after a metempsycosis of eighty thousand changes, cluded his varied experiences as white elephant, and thence was received into the company of

apparent to the English throne asked her what she was most impressed by in England. "It is to find that the English people are so refined and gentle and kind and religiously devout in their own home," she replied. "One would never have guessed it from the specimens I have seen traveling in Holland."

An average man can commit as a rule twenty sins away from home, when he is traveling alone, in a railroad train, or sleeping alone in a hotel, or living alone with strangers, for more easily, with less risk of injury to his position and reputation, than one sin when he is being watched by his employer's eyes, or when he is in daily companionship with a Christian mother, wife or child. It makes an immense amount of difference how a locomotive will act when it is on the down grade whether or no the engineer has perfect control over its powerful Westinghouse brakes. It makes an immense amount of difference with some of us when we are heading toward the open drawbridges of sin whether or no we have our loved ones near by, who are ready to reach out their hands to help us close the throttles and apply the spiritual brakes, so that we can halt before we have gone too far and it is

TOO LATE TO TRY TO STOP.

But though the swift moving currents of daily influences in a commercial traveler's life are apt to flow in the wrong direction when he is away from home, yet that is no valid excuse for his yielding to temptation. In the first place, God has distinctly declared that he will never allow any temptation to come nigh us which is greater than we can bear, if we will only throw ourselves upon his mercy and plead and continue to plead for divine strength. Mighty as are the temptations the commercial traveler meets with when he is away from home, the divine power which is at his disposal is infinitely stronger. It can triumph over every opposing force.

But there is still another reason why the commercial traveler should not yield to the temptations which he meets away from home. The modern knight of the grip is naturally a stronger man, mentally, morally and physically than the average man who is compelled to stay at home and work. It takes pains, and lots of brains to be able to sell goods away from home. That time is past when the great merchants think that any drunken, gambling, blaspheming employee is good enough to go upon the road. The employers to-day demand that their commercial travelers be men of character, of brain, men with the moral stamina to say yes and no. And, young man, the mere fact that you are a commercial traveler is proof positive that you have character enough, by the grace of God, to be able to resist any temptation which you may

MEET IN YOUR TRAVELS.

Temptations assail the commercial traveler alike when he is buoyed up with great success and when he is discouraged by great financial depression, when he is thrown off his guard by exultation or disheartened by a long succession of bitter disappointments. Many commercial travelers do not receive a regular salary. They work on commission. The more goods they sell the more money they receive. The less goods they dispose of the less income they have. The average commercial traveler's income is apt to ebb and flow like the tides. In one town the knight of the grip may sell thousands of dollars' worth of goods. In every store he enters he finds a large purchaser. In another town he may not even meet expenses. Then, when the average commercial traveler has what he calls a run of luck, he is apt to be

fatigued when you need a physician and a dose of medicine and a good rest, you must not let the hand of Satan touch you and lead you into the paths of sin when your head aches and your digestive organs refuse to do their proper work. One of the greatest generals of the ages was defeated in battle and driven into exile because the night before the battle opened he was writhing in physical torture produced by a sudden and violent

ATTACK OF DYSPEPSIA.

Many a commercial traveler has been defeated in life's spiritual battles because his health has become undermined and undermined. Oh, ye knights of the grip, be very careful of your physical health, for your spiritual happiness and faithfulness may be destroyed through your physical debilities.

Dangers threaten a modern commercial traveler also unless he rigidly fulfills his religious duties and spiritually employs himself on the Lord's day. It is very easy when Sabbath morning comes, in the little town where the commercial traveler has to spend his Sunday, for him to say to himself: "Well, I guess I will not go to church to-day. I will stay in my room and read the morning newspaper or write some letters." It is very seductive after a hard week's work for the commercial traveler to go to bed Saturday night with the intention of staying there until half-past 10 o'clock the next morning and then, in order to save time, to break the Lord's day and take the Sunday train for the next town. Or, if a commercial traveler is spending Sunday in a large city, it is very easy for him to go and hear the different popular preachers in the same way that, out of curiosity, he might go to see the great tragedians act the part of a "Hamlet" or an "Othello," a "Richelieu" or a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Though all those attractions may be very fascinating, yet, my friend, you must remember that the true worship of God does not consist in the mere satisfying of our intellectual curiosity or in lying in bed on the Sabbath day, but in work, hard, conscientious work, for the Master. The old adage tells us that "Satan has to hunt the busy man, but the indolent man hunts the devil." Therefore, my brother, the easiest way to overcome the temptations which beset the commercial traveler during the long, lonely hours of the Sabbath day is to worship God while away from home in the same way you would, or rather ought to do, if you were at home.

This expectation, my young friend, might be all right if it were true, but, as a rule, it is not true. Generally a sinful young man means a sinful middle age. A sinful middle age means a sinful old age, if the human body is not destroyed by sin before the three-score years have been lived out. The sins of youth will generally follow a man and curse his whole after life. Oh, my young friends who spend most of your life upon the road, I beg of you to seek divine help and pray and continue to pray that you may overcome the daily temptations of the commercial traveler's life.

PRESERVING RAILWAY TIES.

Experiments are being made in Germany with beech as a material for railway sleepers. It has been found that without preservative treatment such sleepers are apt to rot internally, though they may be apparently sound on the exterior. On the Alsace-Lorraine lines favorable results have been obtained with creosoted beech sleepers, which have shown an average life of 19½ years, while others preserved with zinc chloride have proved still more satisfactory, their life being 21½ years.

and once more Manitoba, the Dominion's smallest province, will furnish fully half the harvest.

That is speaking of the wheat alone; for above this hundred million bushels of breadstuff, the East and West will give another 30 millions of oats and flax and barley. It is a harvest worth £8,000,000, that will take a year to carry out of Canada; and no fewer than 80,000 railway trucks, each holding on an average of 40 tons apiece, will be needed for its transport.

Winnipeg, by the Lake of "Dirty Water," is the capital of wheat. Through its gates even a few days ago—for the harvest is a late one—a stream of men, called from the Eastern provinces, the Old Country, and the United States, was flowing westward for the handling of the wheat. And through its gates already the tide of yellow grain is flowing eastward towards Port Arthur for storage or for shipment to the chief grain markets of the world.

ROLLING STONES.

It was from Port Arthur that I went westward to the wheat, and I traveled by a harvest train that moved more slowly and was more full of noise and strange people than any train I ever saw.

There was a parson's son, but freshly down from Oxford. There were druggists' clerks and smart young men from various stores in Toronto and Quebec. They were intent upon a holiday that, if it meant a fair amount of work, should yet be one of profit. For the wage for "stooking" corn between the dawn and the sundown is 7s a day, with three square meals and a bed to pass the night upon thrown in.

There were farmers' sons from the grain lands of Ontario come to spy out the fatness of the west. There were men who had sold their well-stocked, prosperous farms about the Eastern Provinces for good round sums, and with many thousand dollars in the bank were traveling like laborers to work as laborers in Manitoba till the harvest should be done. Then they will take up

cheaper land in Manitoba or free land in the West, to break it from its plain prairie state, and to cultivate it till in a few years' time they can sell out at a good price. After that, with added wealth, they will move further west again to make more money. They are rolling stones who gather more than a little moss.

Also there were emigrants fresh from England who, like wise men, desired to have some knowledge of farming in the West, and to gain some slight additional capital before starting for themselves. Neither capital nor experience is very difficult to get, for so plentiful is wheat and so scarce is labor, that the farmer of the West will pay you 7s every day for ever and feed you like a prince, if only you will condescend to stop. It is a dull, but for a working man a satisfactory, business.

THE HARVESTERS.

In all, there were a thousand men packed in the long cars, whose sides were blazoned with the word "Colonist." And every man was merry. Some lay upon the wooden bunks that in the daytime are packed flat against the walls above the seats, and played on concertinas half a dozen tunes at once. They were largely botanical. The "Honeysuckle and the Bee" struggled with the "Maple Leaf." Many with persistent and heavy boots danced on the resounding wooden floor.

So far as physique went they were fine fellows, and this was especially the case with the Canadians. You knew them at first sight from their

The flag of Siam is a curious white elephant on a red field; it must look when it is ready to hoist it upside down a signal of distress, but a most hideous or distressing than clumsy quadruped can hardly imagined.

Before Xacea, the founder of the nation, was born, his mother dreamt that she brought forth a white elephant, and the Brahmins said that Xacea, after a metempsycosis of eighty thousand changes, cluded his varied experiences as white elephant, and thence was received into the company of Celestial Deities. Hence the veneration of the Siamese for the "C Phoonek" or the sacred white elephant. When such a dignitary in his appearance in the forest the great rejoicing and no effort spared to capture him. The King considered most fortunate who possesses one or more of these animals. The present King possesses seven, hence the present prosperity of the country.

The so-called white elephant the color is really a Bathetic Neopolitan yellow—is usually found in the northern province, and Governor of the province sees he is comfortably escorted, by cutting of a wide path through jungles to the river. There a floating palace of wood, ornamented with a gorgeous roof and hung crimson curtains, awaits him. The roof is literally thatched with ears and the floor covered.

WITH GILT MATTING.

The King, with his entire Court in their elegant barges, multi of priests, both Buddhist and Hindu, with banners flying and music, go up the river, a two day journey, to meet him. When he arrives in the city he is welcomed with an imposing ceremony by the men of the royal family.

A festival of a week is proclaimed and a thanksgiving is offered. The lordly beast is knighted pouring water on his forehead a couch shell and a title and are given him, after which he conducted with great pomp ceremony to his own sumptuous apartment, within the precincts of the King's palace, where his Court officers and slaves await robe and decorate him. First, placed on a handsomely built platform about a foot from the floor is fastened by one hind and one foot to gilded posts with ropes covered with crimson velvet. The jeweller rings his tremendous with massive gold, crowns him a diadem of beaten gold, and a heavy gold chain around his neck. He is then robed in a superb cloak of velvet, fringed with silver and gold. When he bathes, an e of high rank shelters his noble with a great umbrella of crimson and gold, while others wave gold fans before him. His food consists of the finest herbs, the tend grasses, the sweetest sugarcane the mellowest bananas and delicacies, which are handed to on gold and silver saucers by attendants on their knees. His is perfumed with fragrant flowers. When ill he is attended by the skilled of the Court physicians, the chief priests pray daily for recovery. If he dies there is a general mourning, the King sits on his throne and the highest funerals are paid to his corpse.

An ordinary gas-jet, consumes five cubic feet of gas per hour, up four times as much atmosphere as a human being consumes the same time.

sual height, their broad shoulders, square, brown, bony faces with clear, honest eyes. The "Amer-
icans," as they called them in Canada the term American is all-embracing as the hated Mon-
doctrine—had lanke hair and narrower from face to feet. The lish, by contrast, were quite
and ruddy.

up and down that crowded, noisy
passed serenely the conductor, handcuffs in his pocket and two
kesmen as his guards. Tact and
alternately are needed in a
like that if you mean to punch
housand missing tickets and save
odshed when men for mere amusement are firing revolvers from the
dow.

lowly and with soul-harrowing
set the long train crept through vast Canadian night. It seemed
halt at every half a mile beside
shanty in the moonlit wilder-
s, where a tired man swung a
lantern and made an indeli-
complaint that the train was
several hours late. Small wonder it
late. Four times within one
with merriment doubtless born
hopeful speculation as to their
den future in the West, some of
wilder men had pulled the
communication cord, and the air-brakes
brought that dilatory train to
with a violence that was
awful.

consequent upon enquiry,
the expulsion of the culprits fol-
lowed. Four very sorry men sat
in their bundles on the track,
ring with most unwilling ears to
derisive chorus from the train
ructing them to hurry up and
k.

TRAVELING PANDEMONIUM. At
all these vague stopping places
the 500 of the 1,000 passengers
themselves on to the rough
till a big brass bell upon the
ine began to swing in warning of
arture, and to its solemn tolling
men roaming aimlessly beside
train climbed back. There were
ugly rushes, and one man fell
ath the train. Heavy with its
den of human life, the cars passed
over him and kil'd him. The
luctor and the brakemen picked
the body and laid it in the brake
beneath a blanket. It was an
dent that hushed the train for
a minute. Then to the singing
"Canada, dear Canada, for thee
live and die," the cars moved
ly on again over the complaining
s. And so the traveling pandem-
on came to Winnipeg.

and.

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and.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable
Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

THE WINTER PROBLEM.

H. J. Blanchard, an extensive
breeder of White Leghorns, gives his
views and experience on this subject,
which we copy in a condensed form
for the benefit of our readers. From
our own experience we can endorse
them as eminently practical and
sensible. He says:

"The whole problem of winter feeding
for eggs can be expressed in one
short sentence—turn winter into summer.
This is easy to say but very
hard to accomplish, and the best we
can do is to supply some of the con-
ditions which exist in summer.

The first essential is warmth, but
it must not be supplied by artificial
heat, as this makes the fowls tender
and susceptible to colds, but by
warm houses, to keep out wind and
frost and conserve the natural heat
of the birds. Dryness is next to be
considered, and this is best brought
about by keeping the house clean
and the floor well littered with straw
and some absorbent material like
chaff. Also ventilate a little by the
windows every mild day by opening
them a little, according to the weather.
This will carry out moisture,
purify the air, and keep the fowls ac-
customed to the outdoor tempera-
ture, so they will not be affected so
much by extremely cold spells.

A straw filled loft in the poultry
house is a great aid in keeping it
warm and dry in winter. This loft
floor may be made of cheap boards
and should have plenty of cracks to
let moisture pass up and be absorbed
in the straw above. Of course,
they need good food and enough of it,
but I firmly believe it is not so
much the kind of food but the way
they are fed and managed that makes
them lay best.

I can do no better than to give
our own poultry bill of fare. Our
whole grains are corn, wheat, buck-
wheat and oats mixed, about equal
parts. In the morning a very scant
ration of the mixed grains is given,
not more than one-fourth of what
they would eat, scattered in litter
on the floor. Next comes water

SLIGHTLY WARMED

In coldest weather. They are
kept busy scratching for grain
and running to the water pan for an
hour or more, and the exercise thus
induced warms them more effectively
on a cold morning than would a
warm mash. They are next given
cabbages or mangel beets cut in
halves and placed on the floor. The
birds are thus kept busy all the
forenoon working for a little food,
and at noon are hungry and ready
for a big dinner of warm mash,
which is fed in troughs, all they
will clean up in a short time.

Our mash is made as follows: Ground oats, corn meal and wheat
bran, about equal parts by measure
for the base. To this we add one
pound oil, meal and three pounds
high grade beef scrap for each 100
fowls, all well mixed while dry. To
each 100 hens we also allow two
quarts of clover cut in one-eighth-
inch lengths and soaked in hot wa-
ter, in which has been dissolved a
little salt. The whole is then thor-
oughly mixed with a shovel until in
a moist and crumbly state, neither
dry nor sloppy. It is then fed while
yet warm. We sometimes substitute
boiled and mashed potatoes or tur-
nips for the clover for a change.

After this big dinner of warm mash
the birds are not very active for
a time.

at or before roasting time; and
gradually they will be taught to
come home at night for this feed of
corn. And as the weather grows
cooler they should have some corn
in the morning as well. Keep adding
to this feed until you have them
so used to being fed that they will
know they can have all the corn they
will eat; and by this gradual increase
you will have them on a strong full
feed of corn by the time frost comes,
and they will not have the setback
they might have if they had been
neglected.

HORSE TALK.

If he is watered the grain will be
washed into the intestines, there to
ferment and give trouble. The oil
will clear him.

The starved colt will never reach
his full development in size and
quality.

Every man who fails to make a
go of it in other kinds of business
thinks he can be a horseshoer. But
he can't shoe my horses. Half the
poor crippled-up horses we see are
made so by poor shoeing. It is a
shame, and we ought to be ashamed
of ourselves for patronizing such
blacksmiths.

Barley, wheat and rye are all dan-
gerous feed for a horse, as they are
liable to cause indigestion, colic, etc.

When these grains are fed they
should be boiled and mixed with cut
hay, roots, etc.

In this shape they are far less
dangerous and are well adapted to
fitting horses for sale or show.

When fed dry they should be
ground and fed with oats and bran
and should not form over one-
fourth of the mess at any one meal
and should not be fed more than
once daily.

Exercise is essential to the health-
fulness of a mare and foal.

If a horse breaks loose and eats
his fill of grain do not water him
but give him a dose of oil.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That
Reigns Supreme in the Com-
mercial World.

Boiton barbers have left off shav-
ing for a penny. Their charge is
now three half-pence.

Several thousand acres of land are
being reclaimed from the Wash, near
King's Lynn.

Twenty-one pounds is the aggre-
gate weight of sixteen potatoes
grown at Yarmouth Workhouse.

Four of the Dover-Ostend mail
steamers are now fitted with wire-
less telegraph apparatus.

One hundred years ago there were
carriages to each 100 persons in
England. Now there are 17.

Fifteen thousand London school
children obtained certificates for com-
petency in swimming last year.

Last year 640,003 gallons of vari-
ous kinds of Australian wines were
imported into the United Kingdom.

The Prince of Wales has purchased
for £7,500 the Hill House estate at
Dersingham, which adjoins the Sand-
ringham estate.

In two parishes in Northampton-
shire, which have neither church nor
chapel, the voters' lists are hung on
a posty and fastened to a tree.

In future no member of the Brad-
ford City Council having a direct
pecuniary interest in the liquor
trade is to be elected to the Watch
Committee.

Cobham, Surrey, is proud of the
possession of an ancient chime of
bells. Three of them were cast in
the reign of James II. and two in
the time of George III.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
NOV. 23.

Text of the Lesson, Isa. xxviii.,
1-13. Golden Text, Isa.
xxviii., 7.

1. Woe to the crown of pride, to
the drunkards of Ephraim, whose
glorious beauty is a fading flower.

Samaria stood upon a beautiful
swelling hill which commanded the
whole country round—the hill terraced
to the top, the surrounding country
splendid and fruitful; symbol of
excessive worldly luxuriance and
pleasure. Not recognizing that God
did all this for them and gave them
all that they had, they became
proud and self-sufficient. They were
like the Babel builders, who said: "Let us build us a city. Let us
make us a name lest we be scattered
abroad" (Gen. xi. 4). They are also
described in Rom. i. 21, "When they
knew God, they glorified Him not
as God, neither were thankful, but
became vain in their imaginations,
and their foolish heart was dark-
ened."

2-4. The crown of pride, the
drunkards of Ephraim, shall be
trodden under feet, and the glorious
beauty which is on the head of the
fat valley shall be a fading flower.

One commentator says that as a
first ripe fig, a dainty morsel, might
be swallowed without chewing, so
should Ephraim pass from sight, the
fading flower of his glorious beauty
be gone. The tempest of hail and the
destroying storm are mentioned again
in verses 17, 18, "The hail shall
sweep away the refuge of lies, and the
waters shall overflow the hiding
place, and your covenant with death
shall be disannulled, and your agree-
ment with hell shall not stand." Compare
verse 15. The warning of chapter
ii. 11, 17, stands and will
stand till the kingdom comes. "The
lofty looks of man shall be hum-
bled, and the haughtiness of men
shall be bowed down, and the Lord
alone shall be exalted in that day." Therefore
"Cease ye from man" (22.) Those
whom God chooses for Himself
must find their all in Him.

5, 6. In that day shall the Lord of
Hosts be for a crown of glory, and
for a diadem of beauty unto the resi-
due of His people.

What He will be to them they will
also be to Him in that day, because
of His beauty which shall be upon
them. He speaks of their righteous-
ness and their glory which the nations
shall see and says, "Thou
shalt also be a crown of glory in
the hand of the Lord and a royal
diadem in the hand of thy God" (Isa. lxii. 2, 3). This is spoken of
the true people of God, the remnant
of Israel who will truly trust in Je-
ovah. He Himself will be to them
a true, divine, eternal glory in the
eyes of all nations. It is written,
"The Lord shall be unto thee an
everlasting light and thy God thy
glory" (Isa. ix. 19). "The glory in
the midst" (Zech. ii. 5).

7, 8. But they also have erred
through wine and through strong
drink are out of the way. The
priest and the prophet have erred
through strong drink.

Those appointed to be watchmen,
to deliver His people, are blind, ig-
norant, loving to slumber, talking in
their sleep, looking to their own
gain, saying, "We will fill ourselves
with strong drink, and to-morrow
shall be as this day and much more
abundant" (Isa. lii. 10-12). The
priests were forbidden to drink wine
or strong drink (Lev. x. 8, 9; Ezek.
xliiv. 21). All believers are priests,
and our orders are, "Be not drunk
with wine wherein is excess, but be
filled with the Spirit" (1 Pet. ii. 9;
Eph. v. 18). In Song, i. 2, it is

white elephant on a red field—and it must look when it is necessary to hoist it upside down as a signal of distress, but a most effective signal, as anything more gory or distressing than this my quadruped can hardly be imagined.

Before Xacca, the founder of the ion, was born, his mother dreamt that she brought forth a white elephant, and the Brahmins affirm that Xacca, after a metempsychosis eighty thousand changes, condoned his varied experiences as this elephant, and thence was received into the company of the celestial Deities. Hence the venera- a of the Siamese for the "Chant sonk" or the sacred white ele- ment. When such a dignitary makes appearance in the forest, there is at rejoicing and no effort is spared to capture him. The King is considered most fortunate who possesses one or more of these sacred animals. The present King possesses one, hence the present prosperous dition of the country.

he so-called white elephant—for color is really a Bathbrick or solitan yellow—is usually found the northern province, and the viceroy of the province sees that is comfortably escorted, by the tiring of a wide path through the gles to the river. There a great tting palace of wood, ornamented a gorgeous roof and hung with nson curtains, awaits him. The f is literally thatched with flow- and the floor covered.

WITH GILT MATTING.

he King, with his entire Court, their elegant barges, multitudes priests, both Buddhist and Brah- i, with banners flying and with- sic, go up the river, a two days rney, to meet him. When he ar- is in the city he is welcomed with osing ceremony by the members the royal family.

festival of a week is proclaimed, a thanksgiving is offered up, a lordly beast is knighted by bringing water on his forehead from punch shell and a title and name given him, after which he is duced with great pomp and mony to his own sumptuous arment, within the precincts of

King's palace, where his own

officers and slaves await to e and decorate him. First, he is ed on a handsomely built pedes- about a foot from the floor and astened by one hind and one fore- t to gilded posts with ropes cov- with crimson velvet. The Court

eller rings his tremendous tusk

h massive gold, crowns him with

hadem of beaten gold, and places

yy gold chains around his neck

is then robed in a superb purple

ak of velvet, fringed with scarlet

gold. When he bathes, an officer

high rank shelters his noble head

h a great umbrella of crimson

l gold, while others wave golden

s before him. His food consists

the finest herbs, the tenderest

ses, the sweetest sugarcane and

mellowest bananas and other

ates, which are handed to him

gold and silver salvers by his

endants on their knees. His drink

perfumed with fragrant flowers.

ill he is attended by the most

led of the Court physicians, and

chief priests pray daily for his

every. If he dies there is uni-

sal mourning, the King trembles

his throne and the highest funeral

ors are paid to his corpse.

n ordinary gas-jet, consuming cubic feet of gas per hour, uses four times as much atmospheric as a human being consumes in same time.

brain, about equal parts by measure for the base. To this we add one pound oil meal and three pounds high grade beef scrap for each 100 fowls, all well mixed while dry. To each 100 hens we also allow two quarts of clover cut in one-eighth-inch lengths and soaked in hot water, in which has been dissolved a little salt. The whole is then thoroughly mixed with a shovel until in a moist and crumbly state, neither dry nor sloppy. It is then fed while yet warm. We sometimes substitute boiled and mashed potatoes or turnips for the clover for a change. After this big dinner of warm mash the birds are not very active for awhile, but as it is easily digested they are ready for their supper of mixed whole grain, which is fed in the litter early enough so they will have time to scratch it out before dark. At this time the water panes are inspected to see that all have water enough, as a laying hen almost always takes a heavy drink shortly before going on the roost.

Oyster shells and granite grit are always within reach of the hens. When the ground is bare the birds run at liberty outside the houses, but when covered with snow they are kept inside."

THE PIGS.

There was a famer a few winters ago who maintained that fattening hogs did not need a roof over them, and that it was foolishness to provide a windbreak for feeding grounds. He changed his mind when his hogs' backs were broken so badly that great patches of flesh and skin came off.

Have the hog house in shape for the reception of the swine when winter comes. Mend the windows, stop the drafty places, bank the outside if necessary. The floor planks should be placed directly on the ground, or a grout floor should be provided, having a plank platform for bed.

The hog house should be placed on a hill where there is a good drainage.

Proper ventilation must be provided.

Roots and clover hay should be stored handy by the pigs. They will then be easily obtained when wanted to feed the swine.

The sow with a bad disposition should not be retained as a breeder; her pigs are likely to inherit her temper. It will be better to discard the family.

Save the sow pigs from large litters; they are likely to be prolific.

Look to the little fall pigs; do not let them get cold and stunted. Keep them in a warm pen and keep them growing.

Give the hogs wood ashes, sulphur and salt; they will keep the digestive system toned.

We find that grinding corn increases its value as pig food materially. Meal, consisting of cob and grain ground together, is equal and often proves superior in feeding value, pound for pound, to the clear corn meal. This superiority of corn and cob meal is caused by the light, porous character of the cob, rendering the mass more assimilable in the hog's stomach than the solid mass formed by the clear corn meal.

FEEDING TURKEYS.

Turkeys that are left to wander and hunt for their own food until almost killing time cannot be got into proper condition until they have been fed for quite a while, or else confined and fed up for killing. If they wander for miles in an aimless search for food after it is nearly gone in the fall they will run off all their flesh. Those who are ever watchful of their fowl will be on hand just at the proper time with a feed of grain for their turkeys just

for £7,500 the Hill House estate at Bersingham, which adjoins the Sandringham estate.

In two parishes in Northamptonshire, which have neither church nor chapel, the voters' lists are hung on a pigsty and fastened to a tree.

In future no member of the Bradford City Council having a direct pecuniary interest in the liquor trade is to be elected to the Watch Committee.

Cobham, Surrey, is proud of the possession of an ancient chime of bells. Three of them were cast in the reign of James II, and two in the time of George III.

William Henry Hawkin, a young Abingdon publican, was stung by a wasp on the wrist, and died within half an hour, apparently from shock and a weak heart.

Men going down in the new sub- marines for the first two or three times become almost stupefied by the strong fumes of the gasoline used in propelling the vessels.

Volunteers who take their dis- charge in South Africa are entitled to a passage home at the expense of the War Office if they apply within 12 months after discharge.

The death of Mr. William Nash, a member of the Hughenden (Bucks) Parish Council, was due to a sting at the root of his tongue by a wasp which was contained in a piece of meat.

The value of the ecclesiastical buildings connected with the Presbyterian Church of England is estimated at £2,067,787, while the debt resting on the same amounts to £87,858, being only 4 per cent.

The author of some recent robberies that have puzzled the residents of Fonthill road, Finsbury, London, has been discovered to be a monkey. A soldier brought home the monkey from South Africa.

Newbury pleasure fair, dating from the reign of Edward IV., was held at Newbury last week. One of the town sergeants, representing the steward to the manor, in accordance with a prescriptive right, collected two pennies from each licensed victualler in the town.

The elevation of Mr. Balfour to the British Premiership is another plume for Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, leader of the House of Lords, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, being all Trinity men. There has not been a Cambridge Premier since the Earl of Derby.

Mrs. Hirst, an old lady living at Middlesborough, has just had a gracious message from the King sympathizing with her in her illness, and expressing His Majesty's hope that she will speedily recover. Mrs. Hirst, who married a soldier, had five sons, all of whom entered the army. Mrs. Hirst's only daughter is the widow of a soldier, and has two sons serving the King.

REWARD OF LONG SERVICE.

The Prussian Ministry of Education has resolved on conferring a special mark of distinction upon lady teachers in the municipal schools when they retire from service. It has been felt that years of faithful and exceptionally valuable service in the cause of education call for recognition on the part of the Government, and the Ministry, convinced that the thing should be done handsomely, therefore decided that each teacher who has displayed marked ability in the performance of her duties shall, on retirement, receive a colored portrait of the Emperor in a gilt frame. Middle-aged teachers who fail to attain the prize may console themselves with the reflection that an article of this kind is to be obtained for twenty-five cents or so in most art shops in Berlin.

priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink.

Those appointed to be watchmen, to deliver His people, are blind, ignorant, loving to slumber, talking in their sleep, looking to their own gain, saying, "We will fill ourselves with strong drink, and to-morrow shall be as this day and much more abundant" (Isa. vi, 10-12). The priests were forbidden to drink wine or strong drink (Lev. x, 8, 9; Ezek. xliv, 21). All believers are priests, and our orders are, "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit" (I Pet. ii, 9; Eph. v, 18). In Song, i, 2, it is written, "Thy love is better than wine." The vine has its roots in the earth, but the True Vine is He who came down from heaven.

9. 10. Whom shall he teach knowl- edge, and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? Them that are weaned from the milk and drawn from the breasts?

These wine loving, worldly wise, self sufficient, God despising people sneer at the teaching of the prophet and ask if he thinks they are children just weaned from the breast? Does he think they will endure his useless repetitions and unceasing clatter? They do not want his preaching. They want to be let alone and to have the Holy One of Israel cease from before them (Isa. xxx, 11). The carnal mind is no better to-day, and the time has come when many will not endure sound doctrine (II. Tim. iv, 3), and many teachers in theological seminaries consider those who believe the whole word of God to be unlearned and ignorant in their estimation. In a letter just to hand from South Africa, the writer says that a minister remarked to him that the trouble was too much theology and too little Christianity.

11-13. This is the rest wherewith ye may cause the weary to rest, and this is the refreshing, yet they would not hear.

As they stammer in their drunkenness so He will speak to them by those who in their estimation are stammerers. The word of God, to them a series of trivial commands, will be turned into a series of painful sufferings—a stone to break them, a net to snare them, a trap to take them (chapter viii, 14, 15). All the prophet can do is to keep at them with the Lord's offers if perchance some will turn to Him. In verses 5, 12, 16, we have glory and beauty; rest and refreshing and a sure foundation, but to all His offers they would not give heed (verse 12). Compare Isa. xxx, 15; Matt. xxii, 3; xxiii, 37; John v, 40, and note that the great hindrance on man's part is simply that he will not come to God, will not submit to God, will not accept His love. There is nothing between the greatest drunkard or sinner of any kind and full salvation in Christ but his own will, his stubborn unbelief. They love their evil ways, and their doings will not suffer them to turn unto their God (Hos. v, 4, margin), yet He loves and pleads and continues to say, "Him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out" (John vi, 37).

TREE THAT GIVES SHOCKS.

There is a peculiar tree in the forests of Central India which has most curious characteristics. The leaves of the tree are of a highly sensitive nature, and so full of electricity that whoever touches one of them receives an electric shock. It has a very singular effect upon a magnetic needle, and will influence it at a distance of even seventy feet. The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of day, it being strongest at midday and weakest at midnight. In wet weather its powers disappear altogether. Birds never approach the tree, nor have insects ever been seen upon it.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out."

Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Canada Express

SEED TESTING AND ITS RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

The testing of seed for purity and vitality by scientific methods has been an important factor in the agricultural progress of Germany, Switzerland and other European countries. Laboratory methods for seed testing were devised by Dr. Nobile, of Tharandt, Germany, thirty years ago, since which time seed testing stations have been established in nearly all European countries and the United States. Canada has now one modern seed laboratory equipped with the necessary apparatus for testing the purity and vitality of seeds.

The fact that Germany alone now maintains thirty-nine seed control stations shows that seed testing is highly valued as a means of safeguarding the interests of agriculture in that country. The results of the work that has already been done in the Dominion Seed Laboratory reveal a great need for active work in seed testing as well as persistent efforts to protect Canadian farmers and fields from the many evils that are connected with the seed trade.

Early in the spring of the present year C.H. Clark, B.S.A., who is connected with Prof. Robertson's staff, and who is now in charge of the Seed Laboratory, planned to make an investigation of the conditions of the trade in grass and clover seeds. With the assistance of Agricultural Associations, Institute workers and other interested persons, over five hundred one-half pound samples of Timothy, Alsike and Red Clover seed that was offered for sale by local dealers were prepared for the seed laboratory. With each sample was enclosed a statement showing the name of the dealer, the place at which it was offered for sale, the price per pound or per bushel, and the origin of the seed.

In the Seed Laboratory these samples were subjected to two examinations, one for purity and one for vitality. In making these examinations the rules adopted by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations were followed in detail.

is the large quantities and noxious nature of the weed seeds found in most of the samples that render the evils connected with the trade in grass and clover seeds of more than ordinary importance to agriculture. The number of weed seeds per pound of seeds as marketed, ranged with Timothy from 0 to 237,690; Alsike from 90 to 180,450; and Red Clover from 0 to 45,505. The approximate number of seeds in a pound of Timothy seeds is 1,350,000; Alsike 750,000; and Red Clover 300,000. The weed seeds named in the order in which they most frequently occurred consisted of foxtail, ribgrass, lamb's quarter, white cockle, sheep sorrel, curled dock, false flax, pepper grass, mayweed, Canada thistle, common plantain, lady's thumb, pigweed, black medick, ragweed, charlock or wild mustard and perennial sow thistle.

The trade in red clover and alsike is, undoubtedly, the most fruitful medium for the dissemination of weed pests. The steadily increasing demand for these seeds for both the home and the export trade has encouraged their production on farms that are foul with weeds. Canada exports annually large quantities of alsike and red clover seed to European countries, where a thorough system of seed control has become established and where only the best re-cleaned stocks can find a market. The screenings from these imported seeds are much in demand on our home markets and are retailed by local dealers.

There are few agricultural mercantile articles the real value of which is so difficult to judge from the appearance as grass, clover and other small seeds. Competition is said to be the life of trade but fair competition in the seed trade is possible only when the seed is sold according to fixed standards of quality, or under a definite guarantee based upon a standard method of analysis. The seed trade in Canada has been passing from the hands of reliable seed houses into the hands of incompetent and irresponsible local dealers whose main business is of an entirely different character. There are far too many jobbers dabbling in the seed business and the result is that competition has been confined to prices alone. Unfortunately most farmers as well as seed merchants are not acquainted with the impurities that commonly occur in grass and clover seeds, and when making their purchases are content to screw down the price and trust to luck. As long as there is a demand for cheap seed, a worthless low grade article will be offered; and until Canadian farmers have come to know that the highest obtainable quality of seed is always the cheapest, the best quality of our home grown seeds will be exported to countries where the seed trade is conducted on a more businesslike basis.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

How a Great Surgeon Died.

While Bichat, the famous surgeon, was dying of typhoid fever he turned to an old colleague who was sitting beside his bed and said to him:

"My friend, I am lost, but it is some consolation to know that my case is very curious. During the last few days I have noticed some odd symptoms, and I am studying them carefully."

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS CO'Y, TORONTO.

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G. A. MORROW, Assistant Manager.

For job printing of all kind try THE EXPRESS Office.

The King of Portugal is visiting Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the Wesleyan minister died suddenly.

Another victim of the election night works explosion in New York is dead, in fifteen deaths in all.

Mr. Alfred Labelle has been nominated by the Conservatives to oppose Hon.mond Prefontaine in Maisonneuve.

A GOOD PLACE

Games,
Toys,
Sleighs,
Ping Pong,
Dolls,
Doll Cabs,
Cradles,
Toy Books,

Noti
Jard
Vase
Phot
Sou
Fan
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Fanc

offered for sale by local dealers were prepared for the seed laboratory. With each sample was enclosed a statement showing the name of the dealer, the place at which it was offered for sale, the price per pound or per bushel, and the origin of the seed.

In the Seed Laboratory these samples were subjected to two examinations, one for purity and one for vitality. In making these examinations the rules adopted by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations were followed in detail.

By virtue of wilful adulteration was found in a few instances. One sample of Alsike obtained from Prince Edward Island contained twenty-six pounds of colored sand per hundred pounds of seed. From ten to twenty per cent by weight of sand was frequently found in samples of Alsike and Timothy seed. On the whole there has not been serious cause for complaint because of low vitality. It

IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman Boy or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:—

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box we will give you absolutely Free a beautiful Watch and Chain in either Ladies or Gents size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as five sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we don't want any money until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country.

Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous troubles, and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and time keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who send only twelve boxes of those wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we don't want any money until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address

ARNOLD MEDICINE CO.,
Dept. C 8
50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.
88th

CASTORIA.

How a Great Surgeon Died.

While Bichat, the famous surgeon, was dying of typhoid fever he turned to an old colleague who was sitting beside his bed and said to him:

"My friend, I am lost, but it is some consolation to know that my case is very curious. During the last few days I have noticed some odd symptoms, and I am studying them carefully."

"Oh, you may recover yet," said the friend.

"That is impossible," replied Bichat, "and if it were not for one thing I would be quite willing to die."

"What is that?" asked the friend.

"I am exceedingly sorry," answered Bichat, "that I shall not have an opportunity to perform an autopsy on myself after my death, for I know that I would make some wonderful scientific discovery."

An hour later he was dead.

PROVERBS

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

We will send you the penny, i. e., a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

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Toys,
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Cradles,
Toy Books,
Annals,

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We have the largest stock in the district. We are sure something to please you.

POLLARD'S B

A HAZZLING RIDE.

Black's Trip by Stagecoach From Cleveland to Sandusky.

When Charles Dickens visited America in 1842, he traveled by stagecoach from Cleveland to Sandusky, O. Describing his experience, he wrote:

"At one time we were all thrown together in a heap at the bottom of the coach, and at another we were crushing our heads against the roof. Now the coach was lying on the tails of the two wheelers, and now it was rearing up in the air. The driver, who certainly got over the ground in a manner quite miraculous, so twisted and turned the team in forcing a passage cork-screw fashion through the bogs and swamps that it was a common circumstance on looking out of the window to see the coachman with the ends of a pair of reins in his hands, apparently driving nothing, and the leaders starting unexpectedly at one from the back of the coach, as if they had some idea of getting up behind.

"A great portion of the way was over what is called a 'corduroy road,' which is made by throwing trunks of trees into a marsh and leaving them to settle there. The very slightest of the jolts with which the ponderous carriage fell from log to log was enough, it seemed, to have dislocated all the bones in the human body. It would be impossible to experience a similar set of sensations in any other circumstances unless perhaps in attempting to go up to the top of St. Paul's in an omnibus."

This description serves to illustrate the condition of our country roads, generally speaking, as they were half a century ago except in a few wealthy communities. There has been a wonderful change since then.

An Offset.

Wealthy American Father-in-law—find, count, you did not tell me the full extent of your debts.

Count Boylon de Bakovisnek—And you did not tell me, sare, ze full extent of mademoiselle's tempare.

PAINES CELERY COMPOUND CURES RHEUMATISM

The Only Medicine That Prevents a Return of the Terrible Disease.

Rheumatism, which does its work in the muscles, joints and tissue caused by uric acid which gather blood. To get rid of this poison which produces the irritations, agonies, inflammations and peculiar to Rheumatism, Paine's Compound should be used without fail. No other medicine gives such cheering and happy results. It is medicine that prevents a return of the dread disease. Paine's Celery Compound braces the nerves, the blood is cleared of irritating poisons, tissue and muscle built up and the digestive organs toned. Do not treat with indifference slightest symptoms; early use of Celery Compound will prevent weeks of suffering. Mr. G. J. Mc Cornwall, Ont., writes as follows:

For three years I suffered terribly from rheumatism. It seemed to me that I was forced to endure all the agonies and that a mortal could possibly exist from the disease. While suffering, many of the advertised medicine doctors' prescriptions, but never found any relief until I procured a supply of Celery Compound. It worked like a charm and seemed to strike at the very root of the trouble. I am now sure; all pain banished, and in every respect I am man."

The adjourned inquest on the death of the son of Mr. Angus York by a bullet shot at Erinsville, a couple of weeks ago, was held on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict: That the boy accidentally shot by George Lawrence, condoning the practice of allowing children to carry firearms as life is now in jeopardy from the careless use of firearms."

Children Cry for
CASTORI

Notions,
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Souvenirs,
Fancy Mirrors,
Shaving Glasses,
Fancy China Ware,
Gift Books, Etc.

largest stock of Xmas Goods
We are sure we can show you
see you.

ARD'S BOOKSTORE.

'S CELERY COMPOUND RES RHEUMATISM.

Only Medicine That Prevents a Return of the Terrible Disease.

Rheumatism, which does its terrible damage to the muscles, joints and tissues, is by uric acid which gathers in the blood. To get rid of this poisonous acid produces the irritations, pains, inflammations and swellings. In Paine's Celery Compound, the blood is cleared of all poisons, tissue and muscle are strengthened and the digestive organs perfectly relieved. Do not treat with indifference the symptoms; early use of Paine's Compound will prevent weeks and months of suffering. Mr. G. J. McDonald, Ont., writes as follows: "For three years I suffered terribly from rheumatism. It seemed to me that I was destined to endure all the agonies and pains mortal could possibly experience. While suffering, I tried all the advertised medicines, also prescriptions, but never found a remedy. I procured a supply of Paine's Compound. It worked like a charm and to strike at the very root of my disease. I am now sure; all pains are gone, and in every respect I am a new man."

Inquest on the death of Mr. Angus York by shooting, navel, a couple of weeks ago, was Tuesday. The jury returned the verdict: That the boy was accidentally shot by George Lawrence, and the practice of allowing shooting on public highways; also that the boy be enforced to stop boys from firearms as life is now in jeopardy by careless use of firearms."

Children Cry for ASTORIA.

Oldest Tree in the World.

The Rev. W. Tuckwell in "Tongues and Trees and Sermons In Stones" says: "The oldest living tree in the world is said to be the Senna cypress of Lombardy. It was a tree forty years before the birth of Christ." But Alphonse Karr in his "Voyage Autour de Mon Jardin" says of the baobab (Adansonia digitata), "It is asserted that some exist in Senegal that are 5,000 years old."

Speak Kindly Words Now.

In the course of our lives there must be many times when thoughtless words are spoken by us which wound the hearts of others, and there are also many little occasions when the word of cheer is needed from us and we are silent.

There are lives of wearisome monotony which a word of kindness can relieve. There is suffering which words of sympathy can make more endurable, and often even to the midst of wealth and luxury there are those who listen and long in vain for some expression of disinterested kindness.

Speak to those while they can hear and be helped by you, for the day may come when all our expressions of love and appreciation may be unheard. Imagine yourself standing beside their last resting place. Think of the things you could have said of them and to them while they were yet living. Then go and tell them now.—Exchange.

Painless Deaths.

Probably the least painful death is by means of an overdose of chloroform. You begin with a pleasant sensation and end in oblivion. Prussic acid acts instantaneously. Presuming the agony of anticipation avoided, some violent deaths are quite painless, as they give no time for feeling pain. Such are being blown to pieces by dynamite or by a shell. Drowning is said to be a luxury, and experts have recommended opening a vein in a hot bath. Laudanum and other narcotics would run chloroform and ether hard for first place.

near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary or commission basis. We have under cultivation over 600 acres and have the best and most complete list of nursery stock in Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed free from disease, to be delivered in good condition, true to name, or purchase money refunded. Our representative will have exclusive territory. Apply now.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
39-3-m Toronto, Ont.

SHE WAS TOO GOOD.

Why Old Uncle Lige Left the Whole Cabin to His Wife.

One winter in the mountains of North Carolina I met old Lige Downs, a familiar character of those hills, trudging toward town with a bundle tied in a red bandanna slung over his stooped shoulders.

"Good morning, Uncle Lige," I said. "Mawnin', missy," he replied, taking his hat from his kinked white crown. "Are you going away?" I asked. "Yessum," he answered, "yessum." "Where's Aunt Hootie? Is she going too?"

"Name; she ain't gwine wif me. I ain't no fittin' cump'ny fer dat woman nolow."

"Why, what's the matter?" I asked, amazed. "I always thought Hootie was the best wife in the world."

"Yessum; dat's what she shoredly is. But a pore, misble sinnah laik me kain't stan' so much goodness. Dat woman nevah did know de power of sin, an' de person bissell kain't come up to huh for preachin'. De hull cabin shines wif glory, but me—I ain't nuffin' but a black spot."

"Why, Uncle Lige, you cannot leave your wife because she's good," I said. "That would be a strange cause for divorce."

"Deys lots of um does it, missy. I ain't no dejections to huh bein' good, but when anybody gits so good dat dey ain't got no feelin's for nobody, what dey wants is a cabin to dere-selves."

The "black spot" moved down the sun flecked road toward other blacker spots that waited for him in the village.—Exchange.

A Historic Tree.

The oak tree under whose branches Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas held a political debate in 1858 is still standing in Bloomington, Ill. It appears to be centuries old. In 1858 the tree marked an inclosure then known as Henshaw's pasture, a former public meeting place. George Henshaw, the owner, was a Democrat. He arranged to have the debate there, being an admirer of Douglas. The two candidates for United States senator had engaged in a series of debates, and the one held in Bloomington attracted voters from far and near. A platform for the candidates was constructed directly under the boughs of this old oak. Its shade protected the audience as well as the speakers.

Where Accuracy Is Required.

"Why does Grimmer haunt the libraries?"

"He is writing a historical novel."

"Oh! Looking up the historical facts, is he?"

"Not the costumes."

Burning the candle at both ends gives a big light, but it's mighty dark when the light goes out.—Baltimore News.

Barristers, etc.

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A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

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CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time.

No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Penworth to Napanee and Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.							
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Tweed	6	6.30	...	3.35	Lve Deseronto	6	6.45	...	...
Penworth	3	6.38	...	3.43	Deseronto Junction	4	7.00	...	...
Lockhart	7	6.50	...	3.45	Arr Napanee	9	7.15	...	...
Marietta	13	7.10	...	4.15	Lve Napanee	9	7.40	12.25	4.30
Erinville	17	7.25	...	4.30	Stratford	15	8.15	12.40	4.70
Tamworth	20	7.41	2.25	4.40	Newburgh	17	8.15	12.70	5.00
Wilmot	21	...	...	...	Thomson's Mills	18	...	...	...
Enterprise	26	8.00	2.45	4.68	Camden East	19	8.23	1.00	5.15
Midvale Bridge	23	...	...	...	Arr Yarker	23	8.35	1.13	5.25
Moatway	31	8.13	2.53	5.10	Lve Yarker	23	8.55	1.13	5.40
Gibraltar	33	...	...	...	Galbraith	25	...	...	...
Yarker	35	8.25	3.05	5.23	Moscow	27	9.07	1.25	5.60
Yarker	35	9.00	3.05	5.35	Midvale Bridge	30	...	...	...
Canadar East	39	9.10	3.18	5.48	Enterprise	33	9.20	1.40	6.02
Thomson's Mills	40	...	...	...	Wilson	34	...	...	...
Newburgh	41	9.25	3.25	5.58	Tamworth	38	9.40	6.25	...
Stratford	42	9.40	3.35	6.08	Erinville	41	9.55	6.35	...
Arr Napanee	43	9.55	3.50	6.25	Markham	45	10.10	...	...
Lve Napanee	49	...	...	...	Larkins	51	10.35	7.10	...
Deseronto Junction	53	...	7.00	...	Stoco	55	10.60	7.20	...
Arr Deseronto	68	...	7.15	...	Tweed	68	11.06	7.32	...

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.							
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lve Kingston	0	4.00	...	4.00	Lve Deseronto	6	4.15	...	...
G. T. R. Branch	2	...	4.10	...	Deseronto Junction	4	7.00	...	...
Glenyside	4	...	4.33	...	Arr Napanee	9	7.15	...	...
Markdale	13	...	4.45	...	Napanee Mills	15	8.05	12.40	4.50
Arr Haworth	19	...	5.00	...	Newburgh	17	8.15	12.50	5.00
Ly Sydenham	23	8.30	...	...	Thomson's Mills	18	...	...	...
Haworth	14	8.10	...	5.10	Camden East	19	8.31	1.00	5.15
Ly Sydenham	25	...	...	...	Arr Yarker	23	8.31	1.12	5.25
Arr Yarker	26	8.35	...	5.15	Live Yarker	23	8.45	...	5.40
Lve Yarker	26	9.10	3.05	5.35	Frontenac	27	...	...	...
Arr Haworth	30	9.10	3.18	5.48	Arr Haworth	30	9.00	6.10	...
Thomson's Mills	31	9.25	3.25	5.58	Sydenham	31	...	6.25	...
Markdale	32	9.25	3.25	5.58	Arr Haworth	33	9.00	...	...
Sydenham	34	9.10	3.35	6.08	Murville	35	9.15	...	...
Arr Napanee	40	9.55	3.50	6.25	Glenvale	39	9.25	...	...
Lve Napanee West End	40	...	...	...	G. T. R. Junction	47	9.45	...	...
Deseronto Junction	45	...	7.00	...	Arr Kingston	49	10.00	...	...
Arr Kingston	49	...	7.15	...					

BILL OF PARTICULARS.

(From Toronto World, November 12.)

Bribery and corruption, debauchery, ballot stuffing and almost every nefarious method usually practised in unequal elections are alleged to have taken place in Lennox at the last contest. Late on Tuesday afternoon the Conservatives filed their particulars in the cross petition against M. S. Madole, the Liberal candidate, and the charges—there are 187 of them. The Liberals also filed their particulars in their straight petition. There are 52 charges made, mainly of bribery, treating, etc. The Lennox case will be heard at Napanee on Nov. 25, and disclosures of an exceedingly shady nature may be expected.

The Conservatives' petitioners are John Frederick Baker, Henry Milling and Rheuben Harrington.

The Conservatives charge that after Madole received the nomination the officers of the Reform Association of the riding entered into a plan or conspiracy by which the organization of the riding was placed in the hands of a man so as to relieve Madole from personal responsibility for corruption, and that to this end W. S. Harrington K.C., communicated with Hon. J. R. Stratton, and that he with the knowledge and consent of Madole, or through Alex. Smith, Liberal organizer, or someone else, provided money which was corruptly expended in Lennox, and also gave George M. Sutherland of Toronto money to spend for corrupt purposes in order to secure Madole's election.

That George M. Sutherland, who was a Liberal organizer, with the actual knowledge or consent of Madole, promised and endeavored to procure votes for him, and that he was given money for this purpose from the campaign fund.

That Hon. J. R. Stratton, through his executive officers, or through Alex. Smith, caused to be delivered to George M. Sutherland or some other worker a large sum of money for the express purpose that it should be used for the purchase of votes and for the purchase of liquor for bribing and corrupting the electors of the riding, and paying the expenses of voters drawn to and from their respective polling places, and illegally hiring conveyances to draw voters to and from the polling places, or generally for illegal, corrupt and unlawful purposes in advancing the election of Madole.

CONSPIRACY TO CORRUPT.

Another charge reads: "That the said conspirators entered into a plan by which the whole riding was to be corrupted, debauched and illegally worked and managed in the interests of the said M. S. Madole, so that the election returns would be in his favor, and would not represent the legal and proper vote or opinion of the electors of the said riding."

Against Mr. Madole it is charged that "believing and supposing that by doing so he would be relieved from all personal responsibility therefrom, he acted through the said Geo. M. Sutherland as proxy, attorney, agent or representative, and through the said George M. Sutherland managed and controlled the said body of workers for illegal and corrupt work, and the said workers and others of the said conspirators distributed the said funds for illegal and corrupt work, and were instrumental in carrying out all the corrupt practices hereinbefore set forth."

STOLE THE BALLOT PAPERS.

Perhaps the most serious charge made is the following: "As a part of the said conspiracy and in pursuance thereof it was arranged that the deputy returning officer acting in the said election in the riding of Lennox should be under the direct control and management of the said George Sutherland, and with the connivance and approval or through the gross neglect or improvidence of Stephen Gibson, the returning officer in the riding of Lennox, an opportunity was afforded to the said conspirators to have access to and extract from the Napanee Express printing office ballot papers after they were printed and prepared for the said election, and a large number of the ballot papers disappeared from the quantities furnished the said returning officer between the time the said ballots were sent from the clerk of the Crown in Chancery or the clerk of the Legislative Assembly in Toronto and the time they were counted at the

That Spot.

Did you ever have that little tickling spot in your throat? Felt as if you could almost touch it with your finger, didn't it? How hard you tried to reach it, but couldn't! It's easy with Cresolene, for you breathe it, nothing in the world equal to stopping these tickling coughs it's so pleasant, too. For a croup, bronchitis, catarrh whooping-cough, it's the remedy.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vap Lamp, which should last a life-time, and Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated book of physicians' testimonials free upon request. CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council C

Nov. 17th

Council met in regular on Monday evening, and in the of Mayor Buttall, Councillor occupied the chair.

Councillors Lowry, Lapum, Waller and Williams occupied respective places at the board.

A communication was received Stearne Tighe, M. A., government of Kingston General Hospital ask the council grant the usual to the above institution. The communication stated that the caring for patients from Napanee year amounted to \$267.50, which this year's council had. The clerk was instructed to a ledger receipt of the communication and state that it would be before the 1903 council.

The clerk brought to the n the council a writ which he served on him concerning the Mrs. Allen against the, to damages sustained by the front of her property being jimmie trimmed. The said writ was served on him on November 1st the action will be tried on Nov. 21st. The plaintiff claims \$20 ages. The matter was referred town solicitor to have a proper put in.

The Finance Committee recommending a rebate of one amount of the taxes on the old & Co stock in favor of Mr. Der. Also that Mr. Thomas Butcher rebate on \$150 asse:smn, h wrongfully assessed. Report

The Street Committee presented a pay sheet amounting to \$46 work on corporation. They a sent a pay sheet amount \$100.69 for work on town Roblin's hill. Concerning t the Township of North ericksburgh bears half the The report was adopted.

The Fire Water & Light Co reported recommending the p of the account of the Waterloo \$782.50, for six months hydran Adopted.

The town property committee that they had let the cont Boyle & Son for a new roof fire hall, their tender being the Adopted.

Concerning the account of P goods for poor, \$14.00, the Sanitary Committee recomen payment of \$11.00. Adopted.

The following accounts w

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Live Kingston	0	.....	4 00	
G. T. H. Junction	2	.....	4 10	
Orillia	19	.....	4 33	
St. Catharines	34	.....	4 45	
Arr. Huron River	19	.....	5 00	
Live Sydenham	23	8 30	.....
Huron River	19	8 10	.....	5 00
Arr. Port Hope	22	.....	
Live Yorkton	26	8 35	5 15	
Arr. Galt	26	9 00	3 05	5 35
Live Kitchener	30	9 10	3 15	5 45
Arr. Waterloo	31	9 25	3 25	5 55
Live Stratford	32	9 40	3 35	6 05
Live Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 25
Arr. Napanee West End	45	.....	7 00	
Arr. Peterborough	49	.....	7 15	
J. C. GARDNER				
		J. F. CHAPMAN,		
		Agent, 229	Fright & Sons, Agents	

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Live Deseronto	6	6 45	.....
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	.....
Arr. Napanee	9	7 15	.....
Live Napanee	9	7 40	12 20	4 30
Napanee Mills	15	8 05	12 40	4 50
Newburg	17	8 15	12 50	5 00
Thom-on's Mills	18	.....	
Caledon East	19	8 25	1 00	5 15
Arr. Yarker	23	8 35	1 17	5 25
Live Yarker	23	8 45	.....	5 45
Frontenac	27	.....	
Arr. Houghton	30	9 00	.....	6 10
Live Sydenham	34	.....		6 25
Huron River	35	9 00	.....
Murvale	35	9 15	.....
Glenvale	39	9 25	.....
G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45	.....
Kingston	49	10 00	.....
H. B. SHERWOOD				
		Superintendent		

Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk without growing weary. Sample pair, 50c. At blacksmiths, or write direct.

NO HORSES should be without the

DUNLOP CUSHION PADS

They prevent slipping—limpness—sprained ankles—strained legs. Walking and cankers, you can't sent direct. Any blacksmith can supply you.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

The Dunlop Tire Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carriage Tires."

The police of Brussels arrested Mr. James Kier Hardie, a well-known English labor leader, on suspicion of being concerned in the attack on King Leopold, but released him on bail on his identity.

Itching Piles—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of Itching Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravating or too long standing for its use to soothe, comfort and cure. It cures in from 3 to 6 nights. 35 cents.—95

The Chairman of the Robinson South Africa Bank considers business conditions in South Africa are such as warrant the reduction of the bank's capital by £3,000, 00.

Hawaii's Rippling Language.

The language of the Hawaiian Islands, as every one knows, abounds in vowels and therefore ripples deliciously in the mouth. It is only necessary to pronounce such names as Honolulu, Oahu, Kilauea, Hilo, Mauna Loa, Kamahele and Liliuokalani to discover this. A young Presbyterian clergyman of Brooklyn who visited the islands two or three years ago and prepared a lecture on them on his return declared that there was only one place on the islands which possessed a name lacking in euphony. That place was Spreckelsville. This euphony of the Hawaiian tongue was productive of one of the jokes of his lecture. The first time he gave it he remarked incidentally that he "took the steamer Wy-ally-ally to go to the town of Natty-willy." A laugh followed the remark, and thereafter he always included this phrase in his lecture. It invariably produced the same result when used.

Aggravatingly Peculiar.

Up in the mill district of Kensington it is the custom for employees to contribute so much per capita each week to a fund for providing soap, towels, ice water, shoe blacking, etc., one of the number in each mill being appointed to take charge of the purchasing and distributing of supplies. A young Celt has had this duty in one of the mills for some months. One evening after the whistle had blown for the stopping of work for the day a grimy machinist found a very damp and unlovely towel after he had reached the wash sink.

"Say, Reddy," he called to the custodian, "this is the limit to ask a man to wipe on."

"Don't yez be so airish!" retorted Reddy. "Fifty or sixty just as good as yez have wiped on it already, and yez is the first to complain."

and management of the said George Sutherland, and with the connivance and approval or through the gross neglect or improper acts of Stephen Gibson, the returning officer in the riding of Lennox, an opportunity was afforded to the said conspirators to have access to and extract from the Napanee Express printing office ballot papers after they were printed and prepared for the said election, and a large number of the ballot papers disappeared from the quantities furnished the said returning officer between the time the said ballots were sent from the clerk of the Crown in Chancery or the clerk of the Legislative Assembly in Toronto and the time they were counted at the opening of the polls on the morning of May 20, and they had been for a considerable time in a loose and unbound condition in the Napanee Express office and no account was taken of the said ballots when received from the clerk of the Crown in Chancery by the returning officer or when they were handed to the said printing office or when they were received back from the said printing office or when they were handed by the said returning officer to the deputy returning officers."

Then follows a long list of specific charges of corruption sufficient, if true, to upset a hundred election.

CONSERVATIVE APPLICATION FOR SUMMONS REFUSED

The affidavits in the matter of the application for the summoning of four Liberal voters in Lennox for corrupt practices were filed to-day at Osgoode Hall. The application was refused by Justices MacLean and Moss, and Mr. Bristol purposes to renew it at the trial, which opens at Napanee on Tuesday, November 25th. There are four affidavits in the case, three of them by Henry Milling and the other by C. M. Ruttan.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES SMITH, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

of the account of the Waterwork \$782 50, for six months hydrant Adopted.

The town property committee said that they had let the contra Boyle & Son for a new roof of fire hall, their tender being the Adopted.

Concerning the account of P. goods for poor, \$14.00, the P. Sanitary Committee recommended payment of \$11.00. Adopted.

The following accounts were posed of: Carscallen Bros. of Chas. Haig, \$10.00, paid; S. J. cleaning crossings, \$2.15 paid; Smith, goods furnished poor, paid; Geo. S. Hinch, 15 days' as chief of Police, \$22.50, paid; Fire Brigade, salary for year \$300.00, referred to Fire Wa Light Committee with power to T. H. Waller, supplies for \$57.65 paid; T. B. Wallace, blue for fire alarm, \$27.00, paid; Water & Electric Light Co., \$ for three months street lighting \$50 amount deducted by council previous account, referred to Water & Light Committee what reduction they would make the \$339.15 item. The \$50 item ignored by the council. The redu are being made on account of the service rendered.

The treasurer was granted a va for payments amounting to \$70.

Moved by Waller and Lowry that portion of the Finance Com report concerning the rebate of be reconsidered. Carried.

The motion concerning the was rescinded.

Moved by Lapun and Lowry the report of the Finance Com in reference to rebate of taxes to Daly be referred back to said com to consult with solicitor and further report. Carried.

Council adjourned.

Kidney Search Lights.—Have you feel drowsy? Do limbs feel heavy? Have pains loins? Have dizziness? Have dragging feeling in the regions kidneys? Any and all of these kidney trouble. South American (a liquid kidney specific and works ful cures in most complicated cases.

Two Things That Scare a Negro

Two seemingly harmless thin cite the fear of the southern One is the cracking of the finger the other is to be stepped over lies prone upon the ground. The ing of the finger joints seems to the negro imagination to bring a skeleton's bones, while stepped over is regarded as like bring bad luck to grown folks check the growth of children. A grown negro boy will sternly mand a playfellow who has stepped over his body to step back in that the spell may be removed.

Birds and the Woman.

City wife—I hope your stay city will not be short, Mr. De Sci

Mr. De Science (member of the ornithologists' union)—Thank you my sojourn must be brief. I am attending the ornithological con at the Museum of Natural Histo the session will soon be over.

"What kind of a convention say?"

"Ornithological—about birds know."

"Oh, yes, yes. How stupid! Do you think they will be worn next season?"

The King of Ranges—“Buck's Happy Thought”

Buying a Range

There are three essential things to consider when buying a Range, Quality, Consumption of Fuel, and the Price. The price is the least important. A good Range will last many years, and when it saves in fuel it pays for its self, while a cheap Range is constantly adding to its price in extra consumption of fuel. The

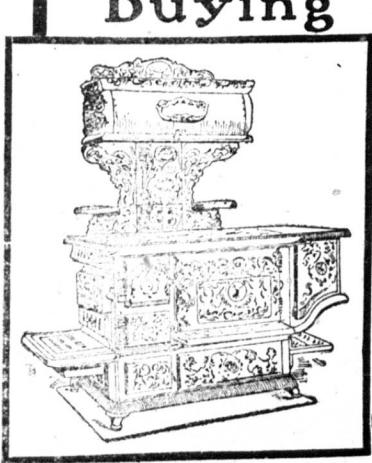
“Happy Thought” Range

is the lightest fuel consumer in the world, and the most perfect Range constructed. It is a perfect cooking apparatus.

Write the Manufacturers for an Illustrated Catalogue.

THE WM. BUCK STOVE CO., Limited, BRANTFORD

Sold by **T. H. WALLER.** Napanee.



That Spot.



do you ever have that tickling spot in your throat? Felt as if you could almost touch it with a finger, didn't it? How did you tried to reach it, it couldn't! It's easy with Vapo-solene, for you breathe it. There's nothing in the world equal to it for stopping these tickling coughs; and so pleasant, too. For asthma, whooping-cough, catarrh, and ooping-cough, it's the great remedy.

10

po-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere, in a Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and pump, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of oil, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet contains physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPOSOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

TOWN COUNCIL.

{ Council Chamber, Nov. 17th, 1902. Council met in regular session, Monday evening, and in the absence of Mayor Ruttan, Councillor Madole occupied the chair.

Councillors Lowry, Lapum, Carson, Miller and Williams occupied their respective places at the board.

A communication was read from Dr. Tighe, M. A., governor of the Kingston General Hospital asking that the council grant the usual donation to the above institution. The communication stated that the cost of caring for patients from Napanee this year amounted to \$267.50, less \$50 which this year's council had granted. Clerk was instructed to acknowledge receipt of the communication, to state that it would be brought before the 1903 council.

The clerk brought to the notice of the council a writ which had been served on him concerning the case of Mr. Allen against the town for damages sustained by the trees in it of her property being improperly named. The said writ had been served on him on November 11th, and action will be tried on November 12th. The plaintiff claims \$200 damages. The matter was referred to the solicitor to have a proper defence in.

The Finance Committee reported recommending a rebate of one half the amount of the taxes on the old Lahey's stock in favor of Mr. Denis Daly so that Mr. Thomas Butcher have a share on \$150 assessment, he being fully assessed. Report adopted.

The Street Committee presented a sheet amounting to \$46.33 for work on corporation. They also presented a pay sheet amounting to 6.69 for work on town line on Main's hill. Concerning the last in the Township of North Fredericksburgh bears half the expense. Report adopted.

The Fire Water & Light Committee voted recommending the payment of the account of the Waterworks C.J.'s \$250, for six months hydrant rental opted.

The town property committee reported that they had let the contract to Steele & Son for a new roof on the hall, their tender being the lowest, opted.

Concerning the account of P. Gould, for poor, \$14.00, the Poor & Patriotic Committee recommended the amount of \$11.00. Adopted.

The following accounts were dis-

closed: Carscallen Bros. coffin for

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

FAIR VIEW.

Farmers are busy shipping their apples.

Reuben Loucks and Mrs. Shannon visited at John Loucks' last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Snider spent Sunday at Vole.

Lewis Baker has moved into Victoria street, having rented Hugh Lowery's farm.

Robert Deunison has moved to Napanee.

Fred Wales has bought a farm on Robin's Hill, and has moved there.

John Simmous has rented George Dracup's farm, and will move there in the spring.

SWITZERVILLE.

Rev. J. E. Moore preached a very helpful and instructive sermon last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Chant, of Newburgh, will preach next Sunday.

At a Sunday School committee meeting last Friday night it was decided to have a Christmas tree for the school to be held on December 22nd. A good programme is being prepared; it promises to be a grand success.

On the Sunday previous to December 21st there is to be an anniversary Sunday School sermon especially for the children and Sunday School workers. The church is to be decorated.

We are pleased to know Percy Shorey is improving, though slowly.

MCINTYRE'S CORNERS.

Fall ploughing is well advanced in this locality.

Mr. H. A. Lewis is working at Napanee for the G.N.A. Telephone Co. repairing and putting in new phones.

Messrs. Alfred Buck and W. H. Weese are working on the construction of the new railroad from Napanee to Deseronto.

Mrs. David Aylsworth is at Odessa with her mother, Mrs. James Fraser, who is very ill.

Mr. John Thomas was thrown from his wagon and severely injured while returning from Babcock's mill last Tuesday. He was taken to Kingston General Hospital for treatment. Recovery is very doubtful.

Messrs. E. C. Gilbert and R. G. Miller have a valuable fox hound and are having great sport fox hunting.

Mr. Ed. Smith spent Sunday last at Mr. Damon Snider's.

Mr. Will Rutan, of Bath, has leased Mr. Ed. Sharpe's farm for a term of years.

Mr. Stanley Buck, of Buffalo, N.Y., is expected home for a visit next week.

Mr. William McNeill is about to leave us and go over to Uncle Sam's domain.

Mrs. Tracy, of Kingston, is visiting at N. B. Miller's.

Mr. Albert A. Miller, of Napanee, spent last week at W. P. Miller's.

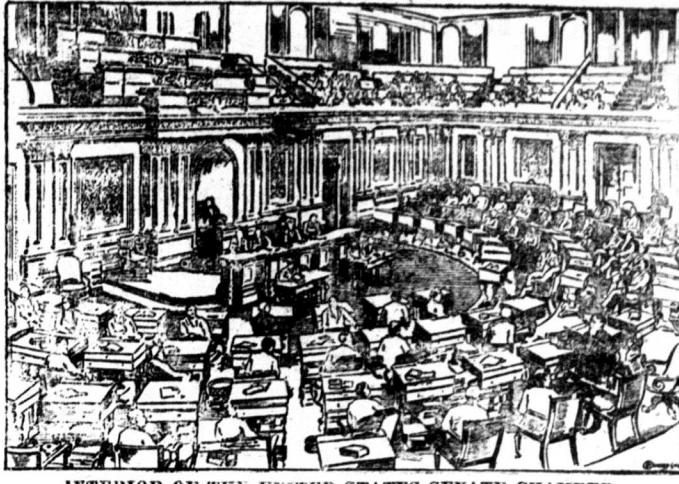
Too Many People Daily With Catarrh.—It strikes one like a thunder-clap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its dead-seating and years of distress. Don't daily with Catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes. 50 cents."—97

DENBIGH.

The hunting season is again past

UNITED STATES SENATOR THURSTON,

The Brilliant Statesman from Nebraska, Makes an Important Public Utterance.



INTERIOR OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Nebraska, is one of the most prominent and influential men in the country. He made the speech nominating President McKinley at the St. Louis convention, and was made permanent Chairman of this convention. He was also made Chairman of the convention that renominated the late President McKinley at Philadelphia. He was appointed by President McKinley to be Chairman of the St. Louis Exposition Commission.

This prominent gentleman recently wrote the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio:

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1901.

"I have used Peruna at various times during the past year or two with most satisfactory results.

"It entirely relieved me from an irritating cough—the result of excessive effort in the presidential campaign, and I am a firm believer in its efficacy for any such trouble."—Jno. M. Thurston.

Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean. There are practically no medicinal rivals in the field.

More than one-half the people are affected by it. It has become such a serious matter that it has passed the boundaries of the medical profession and become a national question. Senators are talking about it; Congressmen are discussing it.

They are not only considering the extent and chronic nature of the disease, but the possibility of finding a national remedy to meet this national calamity.

The catarrh remedy, Peruna, seems to be the main expectation in this direction.

Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, devised the remedy, Peruna, over forty years ago, and the remedy as a catarrh cure has been growing in favor steadily all these years.

"It stands to-day before the nation as a thoroughly tested, accurately scientific

this term. Mr. K. W. Bradshaw, of Croydon, will probably be his successor.

Rev. Paul Besig and Mrs. Besig are still in New York City. The condition of the latter is still causing considerable anxiety, and the time of their return is uncertain. Arrangements have been made with Rev. G. Brackenbusch, of Arnprior, and Rev. M. Voss, of Strathtoy, to act as substitutes as well as their own duties permit.

Joseph Rahm, tax collector for our municipality, is on the war path again, and is making fair progress, though started out rather late.

Archie Wensley has moved back into the State Falls settlement again and re-assumed his former position as Teacher in School Section No. 6.

just before Xmas. Look out for the posters which will be out in a short time. They propose to give a grand concert, too.

Mr. D. E. Rose has shut down for the winter the building of his residence on Bridge street which was destroyed by fire February 6th, 1902. He has just got it enclosed and roofed. Early in the spring he will complete it and when done will be a fine residence.

Mr. Schuyler Kennedy is not so well this week as he was. The wound has discharged and now feels much better than at first, but we do not consider it in any way dangerous.

Our stage route from here to Andover has again changed hands. Mr. John Woods has it now. We wish him success in the venture.

I recommending the payment account of the Waterworks Co's, for six months hydrant rental 1.

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erning the account of P. Gould, for poor, \$14.00, the Poor & y Committee recommended the it of \$11.00. Adopted.

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Waller, supplies for town, paid: T. B. Wallace, blue stone alarm, \$27.00, paid; Napane & Electric Light Co., \$339.15 ee months street lighting, and amount deducted by council from s account, referred to Fire & Light Committee to see eduction they would make on 39.15 item. The \$50 item was by the council. The reductions made on account of the poor rendered.

reasurer was granted a voucher ments amounting to \$70.96, d by Waller and Lowry that rtion of the Finance Committee's concerning the rebate of taxes nsidered. Carried.

motion concerning the same cinded.

ed by Lapum and Lowry that ort of the Finance Committee ence to rebate of taxes to Den's referred back to said committee suit with solicitor and make report. Carried.

cil adjourned.

by Search Lights.—Have you back- Do you feel drowsy? Do your el heavy? Have you pain in the Have you dizziness? Have you a gging feeling in the regions of the? Any and all of these indicate trouble. South American Cure is kidney specific and works wonders in most complicated cases.—94

Things That Scare a Negro. seemingly harmless things ex- ce of the southern negro. the cracking of the finger joints; er is to be stepped over as he one upon the ground. The crack- the finger joints seems to sug- the negro imagination the rat- a skeleton's bones, while to be l over is regarded as likely to bad luck to grown folks and to the growth of children. A half negro boy will sternly com- a playfellow who has stepped is body to step back in order e spell may be removed.

Birds and the Woman. Belle—I hope your stay in our ill not be short, Mr. De Science. De Science (member of the Ornitologists' union)—Thank you, but our journey must be brief. I am here ing the ornithological convention Museum of Natural History, and sion will soon be over.

at kind of a convention did you

ithological—about birds, you

yes, yes. How stupid of me! u think they will be worn much easer?"

at N. B. Miller's.

Mr. Albert A. Miller, of Napane, spent last week at W. P. Miller's.

Too Many People Daily With Catarrh. It strikes one like a thunder-clap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep-seating and years of distress. Don't dally with Catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes. 50 cents."—97

DENBIGH.

The hunting season is again past and outside sportsmen are leaving for their respective homes. On the whole they have been very successful, and a larger number of deer have been killed this fall than in preceding years.

E. Petzold has finished his new house and moved into it. The house vacated by him is now occupied by the owner, Mrs. E. Stein, who has placed her son, Gustav, in charge of her farm near this village.

Edward Petzold had his hand and wrist drawn between two cog wheels in his mill machinery, badly bruising them.

Wm. Irish rested the muzzle of his Mauser rifle on the toe of his boot. The rifle went off and amputated one of his big toes.

Rev. J. Houston had the misfortune to lose his horse, a valuable animal, and is badly inconvenienced for want of another one.

Mr. Julius Kittner, of Arnprior, has spent the hunting season with us. During his stay he was the guest of his brother, August Kittner.

Mr. Geo. Exley has resigned his position as teacher of our village school and will leave us at the close of

of the latter is still causing considerable anxiety, and the time of their return is uncertain. Arrangements have been made with Rev. G. Brackenbusch, of Arnprior, and Rev. M. Voss, of Strathroy, to act as substitutes as well as their own duties permit.

Joseph Rahm, tax collector for our municipality, is on the war path again, and is making fair progress, though started out rather late.

Archie Wensley has moved back into the State Falls settlement again and re-assumed his former position as Teacher in School Section No. 6.

Dying by Slow Degrees. Although not always aware of it yet thousands die by slow degrees of catarrh. It first attacks the nose and throat, then the lungs, and finally spreads all through the system. Catarrhine is the only remedy that will immediately prevent the spread of this awful disease. Every breath from the lungs kills thousands of germs, clears the throat and nose, aids expectoration and relieves the pain across the eyes. Catarrhine eradicates every vestige of catarrh from the system, and is highly recommended also for Bronchitis, Asthma, Deafness, and Lung Trouble. Price \$1.00; trial size 25 cents all druggists. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Billiousness.

GENTREVILLE.

Several from here took advantage of the hunting season and have returned with some fine specimens of the antlered race. Venison in great quantities has been distributed among the residents of the village.

The sch of concert held in the Town Hall here on the evening of the 14th was a grand success.

James Bolton B. Lorent, after a sojourn in the House of Providence, is in our midst renewing old acquaintances.

But little interest is being taken in the coming prohibition election, which is to be held on Dec. 4th. Our own personal liberties are a heritage we value.

A Hughes has returned after spending the summer in Uncle Sam's domain. We shall now soon hear from Marysville.

Parties are now raging.

The cheese factory closed operations on the 11th inst.

James Dowling has returned after visiting friends in Owassa, Mich. His nephew, Thos. Dowling returned with him.

A shooting match will be held here on Saturday afternoon.

The Evils of Constipation. This dangerous condition causes sick headache, abdominal pains, piles, and in severe cases insanity and apoplexy. The most agreeable and satisfactory remedy is Ferrozone, which makes the bowels so well ordered that natural and unassisted action is established. It is mild and certain in action and never causes distress or inconvenience, and may be taken as long as required. Pains in the stomach and intestines, piles, biliousness and headache disappear at once when Ferrozone is used. Recommended and sold by Druggists, price 50c. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. No Pills like Dr. Hamilton's.

TAMWORTH.

The adjourned inquest on the sad case of shooting Mr. Augus York's son two weeks ago was finished on Tuesday. Verdict, "that the boy was accidentally shot by George Lawrence and condemning the practice of allowing shooting on public highways. The law should be put in force to stop boys carrying firearms as life is now in jeopardy from the careless use of firearms."

This has been a very wet November. The roads where clay is used for making them are impassable and parties say who have been over same roads that they are worse this fall.

Threshing and ploughing are well over and now the farmers will have a rest for some time.

The Congregation of Christ Church here are arranging for a grand concert

the winter the building of his residence on Bridge street which was destroyed by fire February 6th, 1902. He has just got it enclosed and roofed. Early in the spring he will complete it and when done will be a fine residence.

Mr. Schayler Kennedy is not so well this week as he was. The wound has discharged and now feels much better than at first, but we do not consider it in any way dangerous.

Our stage route from here to Arnprior has again changed hands. Mr. John Woods has it now. We wish him success in the venture.

How Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple-Tablets Give Instant Relief.—They're ready to carry—take one after eating—or whenever you feel the stomach distress coming on—sufferers have proved it the only remedy known that will give instant relief and permanent cure—no long tedious treatments with questionable results—best for all sorts of stomach troubles. 35 cents—96

Uncle Sam's Recruits.

The following qualifications are required of every soldier selected as a recruit: He must not be under twenty or over twenty five years old, he must be strong enough to lift a 100 pound weight with both hands to a position level with his chest, he must be 4 feet 8 inches in height and able to run a course of seven miles in an hour, and he must also be of good character.

Diplomacy.

William Slimson, Jr.—Do you believe in being kind to the sick, mamma?

Mrs. W. Slimson—Certainly, Willie, and I hope you always will. Why do you ask?

William—Because, mamma, I heard the little boy on the next block had the measles, and I've been visiting him all the afternoon.

The Poet's Explanation.

"What do you mean by 'embiers of the dying year'?" asked the poet's wife.

"Why, Nov-ember and Dec-ember, of course, my dear," replied the long haired one, with a fiendish grin.

Long Time Between Men.

"If you're a stayin' for dinner," said the author's little boy, "I'm afraid you'll go hungry. We only eat on publication!"

SO VERY DIFFERENT

Some people condemn our advertising, because it is so very different from other advertising.

Many people praise our Medicine, because it is so very different from other Medicines.

The difference in each case is intentional.

IRON-OX

TABLETS

ARE AN INVALUABLE NERVE TONIC, A GENTLE BUT EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE.

Try Them

Your health will be so very different.

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

The Power of Persuasion

Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

CHAPTER XIV.

Lady Caraven was pleased as she dressed for dinner. She recalled the happy faces, the grateful words that she had seen and heard but a few hours before at Bromhill; it was worth living for, this power of doing good. She had seen something in her husband's face that day which had surprised her—something that drove away the indolent, easy expression. Was the sleeping lion roused at last? Had her passionate words, her keen indignation, moved him? Had he grown ashamed of his indolence? Had he tired of his pleasures?

Sitting opposite to him at the dinner table, she looked at him attentively. Certainly there was a change in his face. It was brighter, keener, more on the alert; the eyes were full of light; he seemed interested in what was going on. Once during dinner she met Sir Raoul's glance, and it was full of pleasure.

"Now is my time," thought Hildred; "now I may secure what I want."

When the gentlemen came into the drawing room she made herself most fascinating and charming. She sang, she talked; the whole party thought her exceedingly entertaining. It was when her husband was looking most pleased, and listening to her with real interest, that she went up to him.

"I have a little favor to ask of you," she said. "Will you give me five minutes of your time this evening?"

His look was one of pleased, bright expectation.

"Assuredly, Hildred—as long as you like. I am beginning to think that my interviews with you are welcome ones."

So when most of the visitors had gone to their respective homes, the earl lingered. It was something novel to him, this appointment with his own wife—something quaint. He waited for her in the drawing room, where the blinds were still undrawn, and through the windows of which a lovely moon was shedding floods of silvery light.

He sat down thoughtfully, looking at the sky; he could hear the faint click of the billiard balls; he knew that many a merry jest was passing in the smoking room. But in some vague fashion—he could hardly understand why—he felt tired of all such pastime. His wife's earnest face rose up before him; again he seemed to hear her pleading, passionate words. Her own expression haunted him—"a wasted life."

Was his life indeed wasted? Young, handsome, talented, did he live in vain?

He sighed uneasily. He had led a very pleasant life. Getting

through a large fortune had been a pleasant occupation. He had enjoyed his gambling, his betting, his racing, his indolence. But now something else was stirring within him.

Could it be regret or remorse, or was it simply that he was tired and out of spirits?

Presently the door opened and his wife came in. She had removed the jewels from her hair and her breast. Her lovely face shone with a new light; her rich dress, her dark hair, made her a most attractive picture.

wretched cottages where squalor and disease run riot, and build in their places houses such as even the poor could love. I would educate the children. What a question it is you ask me! What would I not do?"

The earl rose from his chair; he bent his head with chivalrous grace before her.

"My wife," he said, "you shame me."

"No," she cried; "you must not say that to me."

"I repeat it—you shame me," he went on. "Yes, I give my consent—my free, full, hearty consent. You will make a better mistress of Ravensmere than I do a master. You shall be the queen-regent; I will be your prime minister. I place and leave all authority in your hands, and I promise you most faithfully that I will never interfere; you shall pull down and build up—you shall do just as you will—I will never interfere."

She was so overjoyed with his promises, with the change in his manner, with the earnestness on his face that she forgot all about her restraint and indifference, and she kissed the hand that held her own. She saw her husband's face flush crimson, and she drew back suddenly.

"I beg your pardon," she said; "I am very sorry. I did not think of what I was doing, I was so overjoyed."

He took no notice of the involuntary caress, nor of the apology, though both had struck him.

"I am glad that you are pleased, Hildred," he said. "In placing my interests in your hands I feel I have done to-day the wisest action of my life. We will send for Blantyre, and you shall confront him."

Then he smiled to himself, thinking that in these strange days it was impossible to understand anything, and that it was within the bounds of possibility that Hildred inherited her father's talents for business.

The earl rang for his footman.

"When Mr. Blantyre comes, show him into my study," he said; and then he went over to his wife. "You do not feel nervous at the task you have undertaken?" he questioned.

"No," she replied, calmly, "but I fancy that Mr. Blantyre will feel nervous before we have done with him."

The earl smiled. If this trusted servant of his had deceived him, the sooner he was unmasked and punished the better.

"I think," said Lady Caraven, "it would be quite as well if we looked over that balance sheet before Mr. Blantyre comes—it will shorten the interview."

He acquiesced at once, and followed his wife to the study. The aspect of that room was somewhat changed. The photographs, the love tokens that had displeased Lady Caraven, the portraits of popular actresses and of well-known danseuses, had all disappeared; the room looked more like a study, for the tables were covered with books and papers.

If the young countess felt any surprise at this changed aspect, she did not evince it, though she felt the compliment. She proved herself a wise woman by saying little; if she

wants Bromhill Farm—a bribe to turn out the old tenants and bring in a new one."

"Lord Caraven knows that he—" But the countess interrupted him: "Did you take the bribe? Yes' or No?"

"Yes," he replied, sullenly.

"Mr. Blantyre," said the young countess, "you are a detected thief. You have robbed your employer, you have falsified your accounts, you have ground down the poor, you have oppressed the helpless, you have made my husband's name hated and loathed, you have betrayed your trust, you have drawn down upon your own head the curses of those people whom ill-luck has brought into contact with."

"Stay, my lady. You accuse me, and give me no chance to defend myself."

"You cannot defend yourself," she replied. "I hold innumerable proofs of what I assert."

John Blantyre cowered before the bright indignation of the fearless eyes, and, turning to the earl, said:

"My lord, I have been a faithful servant of yours; have you nothing to say for me?"

"Upon my word, Blantyre, I believe you have been a most consummate rogue," answered the earl. "I have placed all my authority in the hands of Lady Caraven. She is to do as she will."

The bland smile on the agent's face charged to an ugly sneer. The young countess rose from her seat and, extending her arm, pointed with her finger to the door. He made as though he would speak. She still kept her hand outstretched to the door; her eyes overmastered him. He turned to quit the room.

When he reached the door, rage overcame prudence. He looked back at the noble figure of the young wife.

"I thank you, Lady Caraven," he said. "I owe this to you."

She made no sign that she heard him.

"To you," he continued, with a sneer; "and we all know that you are here only on sufferance. Take care that your own turn does not come."

There was no answer. Not even a quiver of the white eyelids showed that she heard.

His rage increased. "Good-day, Countess of Caraven," he said. "You have called me a thief, you have after a fashion ruined me. I will be revenged—I swear it. Even should years pass before I can carry out my purpose, I will be revenged."

And with those words he quitted the study.

Long after he had left the room she stood wondering if John Blantyre would keep his oath, and if he did, what manner of vengeance he would take. Not even a dream of the terrible reality came to her.

(To Be Continued).

CHANGES IN THE SOUDAN.

A First-Class Railway Runs Through the Desert.

A wonderful transformation has been effected in the Soudan. Halfa, from a miserable place with mud barracks for the troops and with Dervishes raiding and murdering the inhabitants of the neighboring villages, has become "an important town with a good hotel, and the seat of the Soudan Railway Administration." Then, there is the railway through the level desert. The train goes ahead at full speed, the rails merely laid on the level sand. But they must have been "well and truly laid," for there was no oscillation, and the carriage was steadier than any other express I have ever travelled on." All sorts of refreshments are obtainable at moderate charges, and an unlimited supply of ice gratis. There are also baths, hot and cold, at certain stations, and stops with numerous refreshments offered to

PAMPERING THE BOERS

REALLY LOOKS AS IF WE WERE BEING DONE.

How the Government Treats
No Necessity for Appeal
for Funds.

A correspondent, who has returned to Cape Town after traversing the chief districts of Transvaal, contributes his impressions to Reuter's Agency. He has an unfavorable view of the repatriation system and its effects on Boers, pointing out the demoralizing results of Mr. Kruger's practice of granting "loans," which were expected to be repaid, to poor Boers. He states that when a Boer is taken back to its home it is supplied with a tent and equipment, bedding, utensils, etc., for a month, which are replaced month by month. The following implements, tools, etc., are supplied: One plow, spades, two hoes, one mattock of trekgear, harrows, wagon cart, large ax, brace and bits, gulls, hammers, crosscut saws, plane, adze, screw wrench, driver, five pounds of screws, and bolts, pair of pliers, files, pounds fencing wire, trowels, two masons' chisels, together with the following seeds: Two bags of mealies (about 360 pounds), five potatoes, six bags mixed (wheat and oats), tobacco seed, onions, peas, two pounds, beans, one pound, Natal sugar, ten pounds, cauliflower, two carrots, one ounce, cabbages, one ounce, lettuce, half ounce, melon, quarter pound, sweet, two ounces, pumpkins (mixed), pounds, onions (white and globe), tomato, two ounces, and sweet corn. "From the above the correspondent proceeds, "on estimate how little necessity for any appeal on any part of Boer generals for funds from foreigners, for others than widow orphans. With such an outfit his farm lands intact, any worth assisting should be able to maintain his family well, even out any plowing cattle, and nothing but his two spades, many, alas, are showing a decided preference for living on doles inness, rather than for honest toil; course, the majority never worked, having always made Kaffirs do all the work, and their labor."

STATE GUESTS.

"Having heard that a certain doctor," the writer of the letter adds, "is sometimes consulted by patients from the local Boer concentration camp, I asked him if he had sufficient opportunities to allow him to form an opinion as to the probable success of the present efforts at repatriation. His remarks were very much to the point, may be summed up as follows: suggest a fee the burgher pa looks amazed at my presumption and says, "But I am from burgher camp," as though should reach my understanding suffice. It, however, I gently mark that I am not an official, that if I am consulted I think it reasonable that I should expect usual fee, then I hear the movements of these people without reserve. They protest vehemently, and up the attitude that they are guests, and again and again repeat: "They (the Government) bound to keep us; they must keep us; they are bound to keep us! We are bound to keep us! We are pauperizing them worse than

sinister words. Her own expression haunted him—"a wasted life."

Was his life indeed wasted? Young, handsome, talented, did he live in vain? He sighed uneasily. He had led a very pleasant life. Getting through a large fortune had been a pleasant occupation. He had enjoyed his gambling, his betting, his racing, his indolence. But now something else was stirring within him. Could it be regret or remorse, or was it simply that he was tired and out of spirits?

Presently the door opened and his wife came in. She had removed the jewels from her hair and her breast. Her lovely face shone with a new light; her rich dress, her dark hair made her a most attractive picture. She went up to him.

"I have come to ask a favor of you," said the young countess—a favor on which the whole of my life depends. In granting it you will make me happy if you refuse it I shall be miserable."

"That shall not happen if I can prevent it," he answered.

His wife continued:

My time hangs heavily on my hands. I have nothing to do—no occupation. O, Lord Caravon! Be patient with me! I want to ask you for something that will give me interest—that will occupy me—that will stand to me in the place of happiness and love."

"I will help you to it, if I can," he replied.

She looked so fair standing before him, pleading her own cause, she drew a little nearer to him, as though her confidence in him were increasing.

"This is what I want you to do for me, Lord Caravon," she said. "I am not ignorant of such matters; you might sneer at me, and say my talent is hereditary; but you will not do that. I have some little experience, and I should improve day by day."

He looked at her half wondering, half amused.

"What is it, Hildred?" he asked. "I do not in the least understand."

"It is this. I want you to let me be your steward—I mean, let me have charge of your estate. I could do the duties far better than Mr. Blantyre."

"I give him a large salary," said Lord Caravon, half laughing; "he ought to do them well."

"But you have seen for yourself that he does not," she returned, "he is not a just steward."

"No," was the grave admission. "It is that which grieves me. He has abused my trust. I shall never believe in him again."

"Then let me take his place," she cried, eagerly. "I do not mean in the mere keeping of accounts—you will always want some one for that; nor even in the looking after little details; but let me be your head steward, Lord Caravon, and the welfare of your tenants and dependents, the well-being of your estate, the care of your property, shall be my one interest in life. I will be content to work early and late, to live without pleasure, if you will only grant my prayer."

"But you are a lady, Hildred. How could you find time for it?"

In her eagerness she forgot her reserve—she laid her hand upon his arm, and looked into his face.

"I am not a fine lady; I am a lawyer's daughter. It may even be that I inherit my father's liking for business. I shall find time, believe me, if you will give your consent."

"What would you do, Hildred, supposing I give my consent?" he asked.

"Say rather what would I not do. I would reform all abuses. I would make Ravensmore a model estate—people should point to it as a pattern. I would make your laborers men; they are now only soulless drudges. I would pull down these

"I think," said Lady Caravon, "it would be quite as well if we looked over that balance sheet before Mr. Blantyre comes—it will shorten the interview."

He acquiesced at once, and followed his wife to the study. The aspect of that room was somewhat changed. The photographs, the love tokens that had displeased Lady Caravon, the portraits of popular actresses and of well-known danseuses, had all disappeared; the room looked more like a study, for the tables were covered with books and papers.

If the young countess felt any surprise at this changed aspect, she did not evince it, though she felt the compliment. She proved herself a wise woman by saying little; if she had uttered but one word too much, she might have imperiled all her hard-won influence.

Gravely, proudly, without a word, she went to the table, and took her seat. Her husband stood at some little distance from her. Silently she bent her head over the papers.

"You have seldom, I suppose, looked over one of these balance sheets?" she said to the earl.

"No," he replied. "I do not remember that I have ever examined one."

"Then I will look over them," she said, quietly. Before long she added, "Will you look at this, Lord Caravon? All this is quite wrong—several entries are incorrect, and the reckoning is falsified."

The earl was slightly embarrassed. "I do not think to tell you the truth, Hildred, that I am very clever at accounts," he stammered.

"But surely you can see whether this is correct? Believe me, a child could see it."

They were interrupted by the entrance of the agent himself—the man whom, from his face, Lady Caravon suspected from the first of being dishonest.

John Blantyre was a tall, gentlemanly looking man of sprightly manner and good address. A rogue fromiking, as much as anything else, he would not have cared to be honest if he could. He had contrived to ingratiate himself into the favor of Lord Caravon from the conviction that he could do as he liked with the easy, indolent, pleasure-loving nobleman. He had done so. He had pandered to all the young earl's weaknesses; to the cry of "Money, money," he had responded by wringing more and more from the tenants, by raising rents, refusing repairs, by all the mean and unscrupulous tricks he could play. He answered the earl's purpose well, because he could, from some source or other, always find him money. The young nobleman was too careless, too indolent to stop to think that while he was thus impoverishing the estate the unjust steward was enriching himself. Balance sheets were brought to him that he never even glanced at; bankers' books, bills, receipts, were passed over in similar fashion. He never troubled to look at any of them. The result was irretrievable confusion. John Blantyre had laid aside a fair fortune for himself.

The young countess' eyes were raised to the bland face of the agent; they seemed to burn him. The earl left the discussion to her as he had said he would. Words could not have expressed the proud, cold contempt of her face as she spoke to him:

"You are well aware, Mr. Blantyre, that this balance sheet is worth nothing? The accounts are all falsified."

"I am not aware of anything of the kind, your ladyship. There may be a few mistakes—it was hurriedly made out. May I ask permission to—"

"You may ask nothing, sir," she replied, curtly. "Tell Lord Caravon if it be correct that you have taken a bribe from some one who

barracks for the troops and with Dervishes raiding and murdering the inhabitants of the neighboring villages, has become "an important town with a good hotel, and the seat of the Soudan Railway Administration." Then, there is the railway through the level desert. The train goes "ahead at full speed, the rails merely laid on the level sand. But they must have been well and truly laid, for there was no oscillation, and the carriage was steadier than any other express I have ever travelled on." All sorts of refreshments are obtainable at moderate charges, and an unlimited supply of ice gratis. There are also baths, hot and cold, at certain stations, and stops with "twenty minutes allowed for bath!"

A steam ferry connects the railway with Khartoum, on the opposite side of the Blue Nile. Many steamers were on the river, some of them poor Gordon's craft, repaired and doing good work for the Dervishes—some of them in their earliest youth were penny steamboats on the Thames.

Three years ago a hideous ruin covered the spot in the center of which the hero Gordon had been hacked to pieces. . . . Now, over the fatal spot rises the noble palace which commemorates the hideous tragedy and at the same time the destruction of his cruel foes and the permanent establishment of civilized government. . . . It is a palace of beauty, especially as seen from the gardens. I believe some of the existing roses are raised from the stickers of the old plants found among the ruins.

The gardens are "acres of rich, smoothly-cut greensward groves of exotic trees in blossom, tall date palms—rills of water rippled everywhere, while welcome shade was afforded by forest trees, many of which were planted by Gordon himself. A tame leopard basked in the sun upon the staircase."

TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

By the end of the year there will only be about 50,000 British troops in South Africa, but it is probable that a garrison of this size will be maintained during the whole of next year or for longer. The troops will be mainly stationed at four or five great camps in the Colony—Weinberg, near Cape Town; De Aar, Bloemfontein; Pretoria and Ladysmith or some other part of Natal. This force is, of course, independent of the police or of local Volunteer corps. It is hoped that ultimately 15,000 men will be sufficient to garrison South Africa, and it is possible that the military authorities may determine for purposes of training on keeping an army corps there.

She—"Sir, if you persist in mailing love to me every time you call I shall have to ask you to discontinue your visits." He—"Darling, be my wife, and I'll promise never to speak another word of love to you as long as I live."

Mrs. Binks—"There goes a man who proposed to me once. He's rich, too." Mr. Binks—"I'll bet he wasn't rich when you refused him."

Mrs. A.—"That woman next door bought a hat exactly like mine." Mrs. B.—"Didn't it make you mad?" Mrs. A.—"Not a bit; I gave mine to the cook."

A young lady, being asked by a rich bachelor, "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied sweetly and modestly: "Yours truly."

A bee, unladen, will fly forty miles an hour; but on coming home laden with honey does not travel faster than twelve miles an hour.

suggest a fee the burgher looks amazed at my presumption and says, "But I am from burgher camp," as though should reach my understanding mark. If, however, I gently mark that I am not an official, that if I am consulted I think it reasonable that I should expect usual fee, then I hear the true merits of these people without re-they protest vehemently, and up the attitude that they are guests, and again and again peat: "They (the Government) bound to keep us; they must keep us. They are bound to keep us! We are bound to keep us! We suffered." The doctor added: are pauperizing them worse than Paul Kruger. He only pauper minority, whereas we are pauping the majority. We must these people work. If we don't shall have to build poor houses over the country out of the pro of the sales of their farms, they will not utilize, and which pass into the hands of those will work."

MR. KRUGER'S RETREAT

His Villas, Pictures and Boer

try.

Interest in Mr. Kruger, which been on the wane for some time in France, has been revived by advent to the Riviera, where, a well-sheltered spot at Garavan, eastern quarter of Mentone, with blue Mediterranean rippling amid groves of palms and orange trees, and a wealth of exoticers, stand the villas selected for residence. Not one villa suffice the simple requirements of the President, but four are found to necessary. They stand in proximity to each other, but separated by well laid-out gardens and shrubberies, from which lovely views are obtainable.

Quite an army of workmen been engaged during the past months in altering and decor these already spacious and luxur residences. A large collection of tures adorns the walls of the ex-sident's own house.

The residences of many people not are in the immediate neighborhood, but we are gravely informe the French press that Mr. Kruger does not intend to hold any of intercourse with any reigning sovereigns who may be resident on Riviera during the coming season.

Mr. Kruger seems decrepit, two sticks to move about, while attendants keep close by to sup or uphold him in case of need.

A Boer who fought all through war, and at its conclusion so out his old President to pr faithful and personal service, to part of the retinue. He wear military tunic with a slouch hat, with rifle and bandolier filled, cartridges does "sentry-go" all at the door of the villa. A monum for religious service been hired.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Lots of girls give themselves a for the asking.

A trunk is usually strapped ready to start on a journey.

It is impossible for a great to prevent his greatness from going out.

When a man goes out on a sometimes comes back in an all lance.

Letters give information only they are posted. It is different some men.

Be sure of your ability to your head above water before tr to get in the swim.

When a young man marries only daughter of a millionaire doesn't have to wait fifty years celebrate his golden wedding.

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STATE GUESTS.

Having heard that a certain local or," the writer of the letter pro- , "is sometimes consulted by ents from the local Beer concen- on camp, I asked him if he had sufficient opportunities to al- him to form an opinion as to able success of the present ef- at repatriation. His remarks very much to the point, and be summed up as follows: 'If I est a fee the burgher patient s amazed at my presumption, says, "But I am from the her camp," as though that ld reach my understanding and . If, however, I gently re- that I am not an official, and if I am consulted I think it only able that I should expect my I fee, then I hear the true senti- of these people without reserve, protest vehemently, and take the attitude that they are state and, again and again re- : 'They (the Government) are id to keep us; they must keep us! They bound to keep us! They bound to keep us! We surren- d.' The doctor added: 'We pauperizing them worse than old



THE UNIQUE REQUEST OF A MIXED-UP BEGGER.

Beggar—Mister, will you please give me a nickel ter buy some bread, for I am so awfully thirsty that I don't know where I'm going ter git a night's lodging.

WHAT THEY STRUCK FOR.

CAUSES OF SOME RECENT REMARKABLE STRIKES.

Rokewood Refused to Pay High Price for Beer—Ghost Caused a Strike.

Until a short time ago the townsfolk of Rokewood, not far from Ballarat, Australia, were content to pay twenty-five cents a quart for the beer they consumed, and the local publicans waxed wealthy in consequence. But one day a local notable returned from a stay in Melbourne and narrated with bated breath how he had visited every beer-house in Melbourne and never been charged more than sixteen cents a quart for ale. Rokewood opened its eyes in astonishment at this bit of news, and took a sudden instinctive step in the direction of Melbourne. But it checked itself with a second inspiration; if Melbourne could sell beer at eight cents a pint, Rokewood publicans could do the same. Immediately a deputation of the townspeople waited upon the local publicans and demanded that the price of beer should be considerably reduced forthwith. Mine host refused, whereupon on a meeting of the local beer-drinkers was held, and one and all struck for cheaper beer, solemnly pledging themselves not to partake of the frothy beverage until such time as the publicans consented to sell it for sixteen cents a quart and never a cent beyond.

For some weeks Rokewood was the soberest town in Victoria; beershops were deserted, and the publicans' nest-eggs dwindled alarmingly. It was a struggle between the town's thirst and the innkeeper's cash at the bank. In the end the latter gave way. One came down; the others necessarily followed, and the strike ended, though it was announced that any attempt to force up the price of beer again would bring about another strike of the consumers.

Two hundred and twenty-eight miners in Belgium recently struck

BECAUSE OF A GHOST.

While working a narrow seam three of the men were suddenly confronted by a shadowy creature which could have been nothing but a ghost. They immediately hurried to the surface. The foreman laughed at their story, and ordered them to return to their work. As they refused they were dismissed. When the other miners heard of the matter they struck, declaring they would not return to work until the ghost was laid and the three other men reinstated. For ten days there was a complete dead-

men's dinners. The extreme popularity of Tom was perhaps due to his intemperate habits, for he liked nothing better than bread soaked in beer, and his antics after a plentiful supply of such fare used to afford the engineers immense amusement. One day the cat was found to have been poisoned, and there was no doubt that the crime had been committed by one of the men, and suspicion was naturally directed upon three new employees who had been heard to utter threats against the cat for having stolen their dinners.

Failing to establish the guilt of any party or to induce their employer to investigate the case, all the other men struck work, announcing their intention to remain "out" until the cat-killer had been identified and dismissed from the works. In the end the three suspects were "sacked," though their guilt was never proved, and the men returned to work and consoled themselves with a kitten. It is estimated that the death of old Tom cost the strikers £420 in loss of wages.—London Tit-Bits.

CAMELS IN AFRICA.

At the present day camels are used for all sorts of domestic purposes in Africa. They may even be seen drawing plows in the interior of the Regency of Tunis. You may remark a woman and a camel harnessed to the same plows, and you hesitate to decide which is the greater outrage. They are also used for drawing water from the strange, cumbersome, old-fashioned wells of North Africa. Their chief use, however, is for caravans. You may behold them bringing in huge cases of dates from the oases, or you may see them with great tent-like structures of red silk upon their backs. These tents are for the conveyance of Arab women of the upper classes, who seek to maintain the privacy of the harem when on a journey. Two women and some children are often accommodated on one camel. They have cushions on which they can lie down, and even sleep. It is stuffy, and it is dark, but they deem themselves well off in escaping from the searching rays of the burning sun.

BUSIEST ROYAL KITCHEN.

More meals are served daily at the court of Madrid than at any other court in Europe. At 8 o'clock in the morning comes the first breakfast, consisting of tea, chocolate, coffee, cakes and hot and cold meat. At 11 o'clock a second breakfast is served, consisting of soup, two entrees, roast meat, vegetables and dessert. Four o'clock is the lunch hour, and the Royal family then

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE CONDENSATIONS.

Pointed Paragraphs From All Sources and on All Kinds of Subjects.

Mails were first sent by railway in 1830 between Liverpool and Manchester, in England.

It is estimated that nearly 400,000,000 telegrams are forwarded every year the world over.

An annual pension of \$3,000 has been awarded by the King of Italy to the widow of Signor Crispi.

A number of Japanese officers accused of looting during the operations in China are to be tried by court-martial.

A new system of automatically lighting and extinguishing street gas lamps by clock work is to be tried at Ghent.

Ceylon tea is steadily ousting the Chinese leaf from the Russian market, says the British Consul-General at Odessa.

The world's ships carry 180,000,000 tons of merchandise a year, and of this one-quarter by weight is coal and one-tenth wheat.

Vaccination is now obligatory in France within the first year from birth, and must be followed by re-vaccination at the ages of 11 and 21.

Plate powder is usually made of rough and prepared chalk. Plate powder containing mercury puts a splendid polish on silver, but is very injurious.

The Government of India is considering proposals for the formation of a corps of native artillery for the defence of eastern coaling stations.

The present pole star is the one called Alpha, in the constellation Ursae Minor. It has been the world's pole star for nearly 2,000 years.

The Persian Government has agreed to the construction of an overland wire from India to Teheran, in order to relieve the Jask cable and to serve as a feeder for the Indo-European line.

The mountain at Gouffre, near Nimes, France, which some time ago attracted much attention by having shifted its position, has now blocked up the only road connected with Trescol.

In May next automatic cafes will make their appearance in the Embankment gardens. The London County Council has allowed the Automatic Refreshment Company to take the step as an experimental measure.

Marriages between convicts continue to be permitted in the Andaman Islands. Last year the superintendent received 68 applications for such unions. Of these four free and 32 convicts were sanctioned, and the balance (32) were refused.

From London to Shanghai by rail within 20 or 30 days, and at the comparatively small cost of £33 first-class or £24 second-class, is now a matter for accomplishment by any tourist. Until recently the time occupied in the journey to the commercial metropolis of the East was about six weeks and the cost was nearly treble the present amount.

It is proposed to stimulate promotion in the German army by reducing the period of service required to authorize the retirement of an officer from 40 years to 37 years, and a bill for this purpose has been presented to the secretary of the military authorities. The retiring allowance is to be increased, so as to make the small pension granted three-fifths of the full pay.

The whole trade of ivory carving at Delhi is practically in the hands of one family, the head of which

amazed at my presumption, says. "But I am from the camp," as though that it reach my understanding and I, however, I gently re- that I am not an official, and if I am consulted I think it only able that I should expect my fee, then I hear the true senti- of these people without reserve, protest vehemently, and take the attitude that they are state- s, and again and again re-

"They (the Government) are to keep us; they must keep us! are bound to keep us! They bound to keep us! We surren-." The doctor added: "We pauperizing them worse than old Kruger. He only pauperized a city, whereas we are pauperizing the majority. We must make people work. If we don't we have to build poor houses all the country out of the proceeds sales of their farms, which will not utilize, and which must into the hands of those who work."

R. KRUGER'S RETREAT.

Villas, Pictures and Boer Sen- try.

est in Mr. Kruger, which has on the wane for some time past, has been revived by his it to the Riviera, where, in a sheltered spot at Garavan, the quarter of Mentone, with the Mediterranean rippling below, groves of palms and orange and a wealth of exotic flow- stand the villas selected for his use. Not one villa suffices for simple requirements of the ex- dent, but four are found to be sure. They stand in close mity to each other, but are set by well-laid-out gardens shrubberies, from which most views are obtainable.

to an army of workmen have engaged during the past few in altering and decorating already spacious and luxurios ones. A large collection of pictures the walls of the ex-Pre- t's own house.

residences of many people of are in the immediate neighbor- but we are gravely informed by French press that Mr. Kruger not intend to hold any official course with any reigning sov- is who may be resident on the during the coming season.

Kruger seems decept, using sticks to move about, while two dants keep close by to support him in case of need.

Boer who fought all through the and at its conclusion sought his old President to profer ul and personal service, forms of the retinue. He wears a tunic with a slouch hat, and rifle and bandolier filled with idges does "sentry-go" all day e door of the villa. A har- um for religious service has hired.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

s of girls give themselves away ie asking. trunk is usually strapped when to start on a journey. is impossible for a great man event his greatness from crop- out.

en a man goes out on a lark he times comes back in an ambu-

ters give information only after are posted. It is different with men.

sure of your ability to keep head above water before trying it in the swim.

en a young man marries the

daughter of a millionaire he

ain't have to wait fifty years to rate his golden wedding.

ers.

Two hundred and twenty-eight miners in Belgium recently struck BECAUSE OF A GHOST.

While working a narrow seam three of the men were suddenly confronted by a shadowy creature which could have been nothing but a ghost. They immediately hurried to the surface. The foreman laughed at their story, and ordered them to return to their work. As they refused they were dismissed. When the other miners heard of the matter they struck, declaring they would not return to work until the ghost was laid and the three other men reinstated. For ten days there was a complete dead-lock, and with each succeeding day the horrible character of the ghost increased. At length the manager of the mine called for the assistance of a local "ghost buster," who, with a number of policemen, descended the shaft and searched the mine. They returned to the surface and described how they had suddenly encountered the ghost at the end of a short seam, and had promptly destroyed it with vitriol—a rather dangerous kind of thing to play with in a mine! But the strikers were quite satisfied, and went back to work next day.

Strange to say, a ghost caused a number of men employed in constructing Dover's new harbor to go out on strike some months back. One day a heavy mass of stone fell upon a laborer and killed him. Shortly after this sad occurrence another workman saw a vision of his late mate, and the spook acquainted him of the fact that an evil spirit had taken possession of the harbor works and intended to heave more weighty stones upon the navvies.

Naturally enough the story of the ghost and his awful intimation was quickly made known to all the workmen, and in dire alarm a number of the more gullible struck work. Most of them were, however, induced to sign on again, but a few threw up their jobs for good and all and gave the evil spirit possessing Dover

A VERY WIDE BERTH.

Eighty men employed in an engineering shed at Pittsburgh recently struck work because of a cat. This feline was the men's pet, and was looked upon as common property. It lived well, did that cat, and waxed fat on tit-bits of meat from the

which they can lie down, and even sleep. It is stuffy, and it is dark, but they deem themselves well off in escaping from the searching rays of the burning sun.

BUSIEST ROYAL KITCHEN.

More meals are served daily at the court of Madrid than at any other court in Europe. At 8 o'clock in the morning comes the first breakfast, consisting of tea, chocolate, coffee, cakes and hot and cold meat. At 11 o'clock a second breakfast is served, consisting of soup, two entrees, roast meat, vegetables and dessert. Four o'clock is the lunch hour, and the Royal family then partakes of tea, cakes, sandwiches and Spanish wine. At 7 o'clock the grand dinner, to which several guests are invited, is served, and it consists of two kinds of soup, two entrees, roast meat, several Spanish dishes, dessert, cheese and fruit. At 9.30 o'clock the final meal is served, consisting of tea, chocolate, cold meat, cakes and wine.

MOLASSES CURED CANCER.

A correspondent writes from Mackay, Queensland, describing to a Sydney paper "what is believed to be a simple and wonderful cure for cancer." He states that a resident who had what had been diagnosed as a cancer under his tongue casually applied some molasses to the affected part, and suffered intense pain for about an hour. Then the pain abated, and the spot in his mouth felt less troublesome than before. After a further daily course of molasses he was "completely cured." Another resident whose case had been diagnosed as internal cancer also claims to have been cured by taking a dessert spoonful of raw molasses five times a day for five weeks.

Sufferer—"I can't stand it any longer; I'm going to the dentist's this instant to have this tooth out." Scientist—"Nonsense! Your tooth doesn't ache; it is only your imagination." Sufferer—"Then I'll have him pull out my imagination."

An acre of wheat in the United States produces an average crop of 12 bushels; an acre in England grows 27 bushels.



HIS MUTH.

The Monkey—My, but our business is bad! We've taken in over four dollars an' not a single peanut.

any tourist. Until recently the time occupied in the journey to the commercial metropolis of the East was about six weeks and the cost was nearly treble the present amount.

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The whole trade of ivory carving at Delhi is practically in the hands of one family, the head of which pays the carvers. Some of the latter are paid very high wages, for at the last moment a slip through carelessness or want of skill might spoil the work of months. Prices are sometimes very high, as much as \$500 having been given recently for a piece of carved ivory.

The Paris Musee de l'Arme has received a most interesting and novel present in the shape of a unique collection of buttons, selected from the many varieties of uniforms which have been used from the days of the first republic till now. The collection numbers eight hundred, many of which are extremely rare, and was bought from the owner for the nation by a generous donor who calls himself "Sabretache."

What are probably the largest and smallest books in the world have rested side by side for many years in the British Museum. The largest volume measures 5 feet 10 inches in height by 3 feet 2 inches in width. It is held together by great iron clasps, and required eight different skins for the binding. It was presented to the nation by King George IV. in 1823. The smaller book is only three-fourths of an inch by one-half inch. It is called "Schloss' English Almanac of 1838," and was published in honor of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne.

SPARROWLESS SPOT.

It may seem impossible to most readers that there can be a single place in the United Kingdom where the sparrow is never seen, and yet, on the authority of Prof. Newton, F. R. S., there is such a spot—the moorland village of Moritor, in Devon. Why the ubiquitous bird should shun this place is not explained, but it is an indisputable fact that it does. It is all the more remarkable because the sparrow, like trade, "follows the flag." Wherever the British go there the sparrow is found. It has a tendency to gradually drive out all the native birds of the country in which it chooses to settle. Its pugnacity is well known, and it multiplies rapidly, the progeny of a single pair in ten years amounting to no fewer than 275,000,000 birds.

APPROPRIATE.

"His music reminds me of that phrase 'Sweetness long drawn out.'"

"Indeed?"

"Yes, he plays an accordion."

QUITE TRUE.

"Can't always have what you want in this world."

"No, but that doesn't prevent you from wanting what you haven't got."

FICKLE.

Tommy—"Lil Greenup, you told me last week you liked me better than you did any other boy, and now you're lettin' Dick Trotter shine up to you!"

Lil—"I did like you best last week, but I've changed my mind. Does your papa keep a candy store?"

Tommy—"No."

Lil—"Well, Dick's papa does."

WON BRIDE WITH RIFLE.

When young Lochinvar came down out of the west he was not the last of his kind. You who think that mankind to-day, in respect to certain elementary emotions, has changed greatly from the type of to-day or the day long before it, when marriage was made by capture, may read and change your views.

With that as a preface, here is the proof of the proposition:

In Oregon there lived a young girl with three large strapping brothers and her father and mother. The brothers, it was current opinion in the locality, could whip their weight in grizzly bear. As they were called "chips off the old block," it was to be assumed that the father was of garet Black, was regarded as the same type.

In this family the daughter, Margaret—also the slave. Margaret was to be worshipped so long as she obeyed. When she wanted to disobey her she was to be ruled. It was another case of Lorna Doone.

Margaret's obedience was not a matter of dispute until one day when she happened to walk farther than usual into the great woods around the Black home and lost her way. She walked and ran through the underbrush without finding a familiar path until she was a thoroughly frightened little girl. Then she woefully sat down facing the prospects of a night in the woods.

ROMANCE BEGINS

In this predicament she was found by a young man who carried a rifle under his arm. He was not lost. That was evident. He smiled when the girl confessed that she was. Of course he would take her home. Then they both laughed, and the work which forms the basis of this story was done.

"I am Roland Lee," he said. "Why I live within ten miles of your home."

To walk ten miles and more out of the way just to see that a pretty girl found her way home was nothing—not in Oregon.

After that the disobedience of Margaret began. It would have been something wonderful the way they managed to meet in the woods if that were not as old a way as the story itself is old.

When the three large brothers and the father who claimed Margaret discovered this they found that they had not been consulted, and that was reason enough to oppose it. They found they did not like Roland Lee. They discovered an unimaginable number of reasons why he would not do, all of which were communicated to Margaret, only to be received in the usual fashion. The more they argued the more the girl decided that he would do.

Finally the family brought matters to a crisis by locking Margaret in her room. You may have read "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." That explains how such a course does not bring the desired results. It is not necessary to read it. You may be able to imagine that it would not.

Lee walked about the woods for some time without finding Margaret before he learned that she was a prisoner. He also learned that he was the cause of it. Being a young man of decided convictions, upon which he was accustomed to act promptly, he followed his usual

handed in. Then Lee entered and advised the witnesses to march down the road a hundred yards in front of the bridal procession.

When he considered that a sufficient start had been secured and that with a little active work on the part of his horse it would be impossible for the brothers to return for their weapons, mount, and pursue them, he said good-by, whipped up and passed them, Margaret waving her handkerchief as they went down the road.

When the family got back to the house and the brothers looked at each other, suggesting a chase, the eldest said:

"What's the use. I guess he's the right stuff."

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Enormous Sum of \$336,666,665 in Imports in One Year.

A Blue Book on the trade of British India with foreign countries for the year ended March 31 last has been published. It contains a good deal of information tending to confirm the recent remarks of Lord Curzon as to the increasing prosperity of India, says the London Mail. The total imports reached the sum of \$336,666,665, an increase of \$30,000,000 over the preceding year, while the exports amounted to a total of \$440,000,000, an increase of \$60,000,000.

The increase was general in all classes of merchandise, particularly in cotton goods, and there was a marked revival of activity in the imports of machinery and mill work, metals, mineral oils, railway material, coal, chemicals and dyes, but the shipment of tea declined materially in value by reason of the continued low ruling of prices, while the quantity exported also showed a considerable decline.

With regard to sugar, the report states that best sugar has made very rapid progress in recent years. Six years ago the quantity of cane sugar imported was more than double that of beet, but during last year the imports of beet greatly surpassed those of cane sugar. While the latter declined from all sources of supply except Java, the former increased greatly, the increase from Austria-Hungary being exceptionally large, so large as to induce sugar refiners in India to persuade themselves that the countervailing duties did not cover the whole bounty received by beet sugar.

The statements with regard to the import of iron and steel are particularly interesting. They show that Belgium sends the greater part of both steel and iron bars and sheets. The cause of this is that Belgium supplies iron and steel of inferior quality to that sent from the United Kingdom, but much cheaper and therefore commanding a market which considers cheapness first and quality afterward. In other kinds of iron and steel work the United Kingdom holds its own, the total figures showing that while Belgium sent 143,756 tons to India, the United Kingdom sent 166,146.

Throughout the year the course of exchange for the rupee was perfectly steady, ranging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., and adds the report, it may be said now that importers and exporters alike have ceased to concern themselves about the course of exchange or to trouble about its fluctuation.

DOES THIS CLIMATE CHANGE?

A Subject on Which no One Is Very Well Informed.

During the several very hot summers recently past there was a theory not infrequently ventilated that the climate in American cities had

LIONS IN LAND OF OPHIR.

DR. PETERS TELLS OF BIG GAME IN AFRICA.

Lions and Leopards Attack Men in Daylight—Battle With Great Beasts.

Dr. Carl Peters, the German explorer who thinks he has found the Land of Ophir in Rhodesia, has brought back to civilization great stories of the hunting in that part of Africa.

In that mysterious land between the Zambezi and the Saba country the jungle has come to its own again, covering ancient fortresses and palace walls with growth that looks as if it never had been disturbed by man since the world began. And in that jungle the wild beasts rule. There the lions and leopards are man-eaters, not waiting to be attacked, but carrying the war into the camps and into the very tents of the invaders. When Dr. Peters entered the country with his expedition he was amazed at the profusion of life. The land and the waters and the air were full of it.

Since his return from his last trip he has declared that the big game hunting in many portions of the territory is the best in the world. The Zambezi River there is full of hippopotami and crocodiles. He saw herds after herds of elephant, buffalo, and rhinoceros. Everywhere he marked the tracks of zebra and quagga. He describes the wealth birds as colossal. Guinea hens, pheasants, cranes, herons, storks, flamingoes, pelicans, ducks and geese were seen by him not in thousands, but in hundreds of thousands on the banks and islands of the mighty African river. Bock and antelope he found in enormous numbers. And east of the Manica Land the hunters met lions and leopards that not only were plentiful, but fearless, providing the very climax of

SPORT AND EXCITEMENT.

Dr. Peters says that whatever may be the case in some parts of Africa, the statement made occasionally by lion hunters to the effect that the sport is not very dangerous is not true in this region. Lions and leopards there attack the domestic animals of man and man himself by preference. They pass tempting antelopes and other game deliberately and enter the villages to break into kraals, where they beat down steers and sheep and carry them off. So daring are they that, contrary to the general habits of the great cats, they hunt in broad daylight as well as by night.

In the summer of 1889 two officials of the Mashonaland Railroad were actually dragged out of their rooms in their huts by lions and carried off within full view of the laborers along the railroad. On each occasion the lions made their attack in the middle of the day. Another lion leaped into a tent on the Subi River and carried away a British prospector while he was at luncheon.

One day, when Dr. Peters, Dr. Bloecker, an Englishman named Thompson and several others were at breakfast in the valley of the Lupata, negroes arrived breathlessly with the news that three lions had broken into a kraal in the neighboring village of Merula and had killed and dragged off a man and a number of hogs. The lions, said the messenger, were then sitting in a thick bush near the village, eating their prey. Bloecker and Peters seized their rifles, and, accompanied by two unarmed men, who carried the cartridges, they soon reached the village, where there was intense excitement, all the negroes screaming and shouting in an effort to drive the lions away. The lions were

companion's rifle rang, and an immense leopard bounded into the thicket and fell back into the thicket. had been lying directly in front Peters, and yet, despite his hide, the markings were so feely blended with the jungle the doctor had not seen him at This leopard did not need and shot. The soft bullet, in rooming, tore the brute's vitals pieces.

As if they were matching their against man, the crocodiles and popotami are becoming more dangerous every year in country. Two black men belong to the Peters expedition, were by crocodiles at one time. creatures lay in wait under bank of the river, and when the stooped to wash the immensely powerful tails of the amphibians swung at them and whipped into the water, where the croco seized them and carried them to an island in the middle of river. Mr. Thompson saw the occurrence. He could see the body of the men clearly as they were being dragged along just under surface.

Another favorite trick of the killing crocodiles along the Zau is to lie perfectly still under grass near the shore and seize passer by the leg. Sometimes they are fearless that they do not even lie on the shores with eyes feigning sleep.

The hippopotami, says Dr. Peters, seem to have learned that there is a connection between canoes and explosive bullets. Certainly they come to treat boats as enemies every time, and it is dangerous to cross the river in any light c

Pesides the royal game, there hordes of other dangerous animals seem to share the pering spirit of daring, and reign of them wander around with a dance, descending into the cultiv lands whenever they feel like it.

Even the hyenas and jackals not as timid there as they are most other localities. A hyena tered the doctor's tent one night did not return until he had strung light and called his men.

FREAK HOTELS.

Extraordinary Palaces Which ter to the Public.

Of the many freak hotels scattered throughout the world, one of most remarkable may be found Santa Cruz, in California, for proprietor has dispensed with cost of building and pays no whatever. The hotel consists nothing more or less than a ber of the Leviathan trees for California is noted, the largest measuring 22 feet in circumference having been fitted up as a room with electric light and all improvements necessary to fort. The bedrooms, smoking, dining rooms are furnished in luxurious fashion and situated the surrounding trees, while in boring trunks shelter the hotel ployes. So popular has the become that hundreds of visitors turned away every week during summer months.

Those who are victims to somnolent would do well to shun balloon hotel at Eisenberg Switzerland, for it is situated cloudland, 1,000 feet above earth. Twenty visitors can be accommodated at one time, and taken up to the hotel by a basket from a station below. The basket is supported by eight large cables which are periodically lowered the earth for recharging, and, as be imagined, the view of the sets obtained from such an altitude has proved highly remunerative

Finally the family brought matters to a crisis by locking Margaret in her room. You may have read "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." That explains how such a course does not bring the desired results. It is not necessary to read it. You may be able to imagine that it would not.

Lee walked about the woods for some time without finding Margaret before he learned that she was a prisoner. He also learned that he was the cause of it. Being a young man of decided convictions, upon which he was accustomed to act promptly, he followed his usual custom in this case. He went to the nearest town and secured a minister.

"I want you to marry me," he said.

"With pleasure," said the clergyman, "but where is the bride?"

"We'll have to get her. Can you stand a long drive?"

The minister said he could. Lee got his rifle and they set out for the Black home.

Lee and his clergyman walked up to the door and knocked. The eldest brother threw open the door, revealing the whole family seated at the table. Margaret had been allowed out of her room to eat dinner, and she had been sitting silently, refusing to discuss her love affair with her jailers.

The three large brothers and the father had threatened to thrash Lee on sight if he came near the house, and when Margaret saw him appear suddenly in the doorway she jumped from her chair expecting to see her lover set upon by the fighting brothers and put in a condition for the undertaker.

Nothing of that sort happened. Lee was too quick for them. Before one could move, he had his rifle in position where it could be used rapidly and effectively.

"Just stand where you are, please," he said. "Mr. Black, will you sit down again. Thank you. Miss Black, will you come outdoors? Now, if any one moves towards a gun, there'll be trouble."

"I just wanted a moment's talk with Margaret. I heard that she was keeping the house, so I had to come here to see her. I understand that you were looking for me, so I thought I would avoid trouble."

Margaret, I just wanted to ask if you will marry me?"

"Yes," said the disobedient Margaret. "I will. I won't be a prisoner any longer. I won't stay in this house, and I will marry him."

"Then, if your brothers and father will just step outside," said Lee, and pointed the rifle towards each in succession. In certain parts of the west a gun play usually means business and not bluff. So the three brothers and the father came outside.

"Now, if you will just move about fifty feet away," said Lee, and they moved.

The minister had been standing through this proceeding, a rather startled man, but one who was beginning to see the part he had to play.

"I secured a license before I spoke to you," said Lee to the clergyman. "Here it is. Now, Margaret, if you are ready. The witnesses will please keep quiet and remain standing."

Margaret came out of the house and stood before the minister hand in hand with Lee, who used his left to keep the rifle pointed in the direction of the witnesses.

Under these conditions the marriage ceremony was performed. When it had been concluded Lee kissed his wife hastily, as the rifle had to be kept on the rest of the family, and they began to plan a retreat. The minister was told to drive the carriage to the door and Mrs. Lee was

to exchange for the rupee was perfectly steady, ranging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., and adds the report, it may be said now, that importers and exporters alike have ceased to concern themselves about the course of exchange or to trouble about its fluctuation.

DOES THIS CLIMATE CHANGE?

A Subject on Which no One Is Very Well Informed.

During the several very hot summers recently past there was a theory not infrequently ventilated that the climate in American cities had radically changed, and that hereafter very hot summers would follow each other without break. There was no escape. The general use of electricity was doing the business, says a writer. How electricity was doing it or why I do not recall bearing, but that was the all-sufficient explanation. I venture the opinion that not one in ten of the men and women who talked this nonsense had more than the faintest idea of what electricity is. But they were cock sure of the soundness of the theory—as cock sure as a yellow journalist when he has tracked a man's nest to its hiding place. The summer of 1902 has knocked all semblance of integrity out of these unbaked theories and left a wondering whether there was ever such weather before. Probably there has been, and possibly not. I do not pretend to know, and I am not old enough to remember the rigors of that famous 1816 when there was frost in every month in the year. But I should not be astonished to live long enough to experience such a summer and to hear my good neighbors attribute it to everything from a changed climate to the revenge of an angry Deity. As a matter of fact I suspect that the climate has not changed, but is always changing, swinging like a pendulum back and forth; not, however, with the same simple regularity, but in some eccentric fashion which as yet we do not understand. These remarks do not mean that the climate and the weather are beyond the comprehension of men. Not at all. I believe that after these things have been under trained observation a sufficiently long time the present mysteries will be cleared away, and that we will understand much better than now many of the things that baffle us. I believe it quite possible that we may not only be able to tell what the morrow will bring, but that, to some degree at least, we may be able to control it. At present, however, the old wife in the country, the wiseacre in town, and the government observer are pretty nearly on a par.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

The rarest of flowers is candor.—Racine.

One golden day redeems a weary year.—Celia Thaxter.

Common sense is instinct, and enough of it is genius.—H. W. Shaw. The misfortunes that are hardest to bear are those that never happen.—Lowell.

He who believes in nobody knows that he himself is not to be trusted.—Auerbach.

The highest exercise of charity is charity towards the uncharitable.—Buckminster.

Superiority to circumstances is one of the most prominent characteristics of great men.—Horace Mann.

Self-laudation abounds among the unpolished; but nothing can stamp a man more sharply as ill-bred.—Buxton.

Cheerfulness is like money well expended in charity; the more we dispense of it, the greater our possession.—Victor Hugo.

Bloesser, an Englishman named Thompson and several others were at breakfast in the valley of the Lupata, negroes arrived breathlessly with the news that three lions had broken into a kraal in the neighboring village of Merula and had killed and dragged off a man and a number of hogs. The lions, said the messenger, were then sitting in a thick bush near the village, eating their prey. Bloesser and Peters seized their rifles, and, accompanied by two unarmed men, who carried the cartridges, they soon reached the village, where there was intense excitement, all the negroes screaming and shouting in an effort to drive the beasts away. The bush was only thirty feet from the settlement, and extended to the river, which was about 150 feet distant. Peters took his position near a big tree about thirty feet from the bush. Bloesser stood on the other side of the beasts' hiding place. The negroes gathered on the other end of the bush and began to

FIRE OLD MUSKETS.

Beat drums and make all the noise possible to drive the lions toward the hunters. Before many minutes a tremendous roar sounded right in front of Peters, and a grand lion, heavily maned, sprang toward the tree. The hunter fired and scored a clean miss. Instantly the brute lapsed again, this time directly at the doctor. He stepped sideways, and in the next moment the lion had beaten down four negroes who had been hiding behind the tree and knocked them insensible with sweeps of his great paws. Dr. Peters was just about to fire when the lion leaped on a fifth man, tearing savagely at his neck and shoulders with forepaws and teeth. Fearing to shoot the man, Peters aimed a little too high and shot into the lion's ribs instead of his backbone. But the bullet had the desired effect of diverting the beast's attention from his victim and he turned, arose majestically to his full noble height and glared at Peters, who stood barely ten feet away.

The doctor reached out for more cartridges, and failing to get them, peered backward. To his horror, he saw his cartridge bearer running at top speed toward the village. Convincing that he was at the end of his earthly hunting he clubbed his rifle to make one last hopeless fight for his life. The lion crouched, gathered himself for a spring, and fell in a heap. The expanding bullet's effect on the blood vessels had made itself felt just in the nick of time, and not a tenth of a second too soon. With his last strength the beautiful creature, still facing the hunter fearlessly, dragged himself toward some high grass. On the way a big negro tried to spear him.

Dying though he was, the lion, with a motion as if he were fanning a fly away struck his assailant one light pat—it could hardly be called a blow. That pat ripped off all the flesh of the man's leg from the upper thigh to the knee. With one last roar of defiance the tawny fighter won the grass. Later they found him far away, dead near the foot of the mountains, toward which he had crawled despite his terrible injuries. The other two lions were not found.

THE WOUNDED MEN

were taken to camp and saved only by the expenditure of all the remedies carried by the expedition.

A month later some of the blacks of the party appeared in camp and reported that a leopard had been seen by them lying in wait for them at a water hole. Peters and Bloesser started at once. Bloesser had his rifle. Peters shouted to his servant to follow with him. The water hole was only a few yards away. Before Dr. Peters dreamed that he was anywhere near the animal his

become that hundreds of visitors turned away every week during summer months.

Those who are victims to son bulism would do well to shun balloon hotel at Eisenberg Switzerland, for it is situated cloudland, 1,000 feet above earth. Twenty visitors can be accommodated at one time, and taken up to the hotel by a basket from a station below. The basket is supported by eight large ball which are periodically lowered the earth for recharging, and, as is imagined, the view of the sets obtained from such an altitude has proved highly remunerative the proprietor.

Near Perdun, on the south coast of France, there is a submarine which attracts large

NUMBERS OF VISITORS
every summer. The building is set on concrete foundations, has been fitted with large plate windows, from which the guests look upon the beauties of subrife at a depth of six fathoms, ornate machinery at the side pumps sea air to those immured, and at the same time carries the impure air through dr tubes. It was in this hotel the famous novelist Richelbourg passed some of his most thrilling rom when taking his annual flight the bustle and noise of the F capital.

Another extraordinary hotel that in the sewers of Paris, im below the Church of St. Etienne. It was built and is ducted solely for the benefit of sewer workers. Nearly a hundred meals are provided every day, for the sum of 12 fr. a man is comfortably housed and fed week in this gigantic drain pipe.

Very similar is the hotel caterers for visitors to the coal of St. Pierre at Mons. It is found at the bottom of the 600 feet below the earth, an carved out of solid coal. The electric light on the glittering walls, which have been left unpolished, is extremely effective; largeception and bed rooms splendidly set up are provided, and the even boasts the luxury of a swimming bath, which is kept sup with water by a submarine. Some 1,200 guests bent on enjoyment in the caverns, which run for five miles underground are on the books as having stayed the hotel last year. — London swers.

DAZED FOR THE MOMEN'

"Will you allow me to ask a question?" interrupted a man in the audience.

"Certainly, sir," said the binder.

"You have been giving us a figures about immigration, in wealth, the growth of trusts all that," said the man. "Let what you know about figures self. How do you find the common divisor?"

Slowly and deliberately he took a drink of water.

Then he pointed his finger at the questioner. Lightning ed from his eyes, and he replicated a voice that made the gas jets er:

"Advertise for it, you ign us!"

The audience cheered, and stamped, and the wretched that had asked the question ed out of the hall, a total wre

Two hundred and twenty-seven insects have been cl which feed on the sugar cane.

The King is the first British arch to play golf since the day James II.

spanion's rifle rang, and an immense leopard bounded into the air and fell back into the thicket. He had been lying directly in front of others, and yet, despite his gaudy colors, the markings were so perfectly blended with the jungle that doctor had not seen him at all. A leopard did not need another target. The soft bullet, in musking, tore the brute's vitals to pieces.

If they were matching their wits against man, the crocodiles and hippopotami are becoming more daring and dangerous every year in that country. Two black men belonging to the Peters expedition, were killed by crocodiles at one time. The natives lay in wait under the bank of the river, and when the men opened to wash the immensely powerful tails of the amphibians wereing at them and whipped them into the water, where the crocodiles seized them and carried them away an island in the middle of the river. Mr. Thompson saw the whole occurrence. He could see the bodies of the men clearly as they were being dragged along just under the face.

Another favorite trick of the maneating crocodiles along the Zambezi is to lie perfectly still under grasses or the shore and seize passers-by the leg. Sometimes they are so bold that they do not even hide, lie on the shores with eyes shut, during sleep.

The hippopotami, says Dr. Peters, seem to have learned that there is connection between canoes and excessive bullets. Certainly they have no time, and it is dangerous now cross the river in any light craft. Besides the royal game, there are dozens of other dangerous animals which seem to share the pervading spirit of daring, and regiments them wander around with confidence, descending into the cultivated districts whenever they feel like it.

Even the hyenas and jackals are as timid there as they are in most other localities. A hyena entered the doctor's tent one night and did not retire until he had struck a light and called his men.

FREAK HOTELS.

Extraordinary Palaces Which Cater to the Public.

Of the many freak hotels scattered throughout the world, one of the most remarkable may be found near La Cruz, in California, for the proprietor has dispensed with the cost of building and pays no rent whatever. The hotel consists of being more or less than a number of the Leviathan trees for which California is noted, the largest, assuring 22 feet in circumference, being fitted up as a reception room, with electric light and all the conveniences necessary to comfort. The bedrooms, smoking, and dining rooms are furnished in most unusual fashion and situated in surrounding trees, while neighboring trunks shelter the hotel entries. So popular has the hotel come that hundreds of visitors are made away every week during the summer months.

Those who are victims to somnambulism would do well to shun the moon hotel at Eisenberg, in Switzerland, for it is situated in a mountain, 1,000 feet above the sea. Twenty visitors can be accommodated at one time, and are taken up to the hotel by a balloon in a station below. The hotel is supported by eight large balloons, which are periodically lowered to earth for recharging, and, as can be imagined, the view of the sun obtained from such an altitude proved highly remunerative to the proprietor.

SOME O'ER TRUE STORIES

VERY LITTLE THINGS THAT BALKED CUPID.

Some Incidents that Show Love Does Not Always Find a Way.

A tragedy in a Pennsylvania village early last year was due entirely to tobacco. Miss Mabel Duncan had developed a taste for cigarettes, which her fiance, Herbert Keldar, strongly disapproved of. She gave her word to abandon the habit, and after one or two relapses kept the promise faithfully for many months.

On the morning of the wedding, which was to take place in her father's house, one of her bridesmaids offered the young lady a cigarette, and dared her to smoke it. She took a few whiffs and then quickly threw it away.

As the clergyman commenced the ceremony the bridegroom snuffed suspiciously. Then he leant over. "You have been smoking again," he whispered.

Miss Duncan did not reply. Without another word the young man turned and walked out of the house.

George Ricketts spent his early years in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. He married a Toronto young lady, and took her with him to Fort Golden, in the far northwest. One winter day in 1883 Indians raided the place during his absence, and he returned to find the girl he had left so full of life a few hours before with an Indian tomahawk in her brain. Knowing the red men would come back, he buried her body and

RODE FOR HIS LIFE.

In the spring he returned to visit the grave. To his amazement he found the body turned to stone. It is a most perfect and beautiful specimen of petrification. Ricketts took it with him and returned to his home in Sunderland. There, a couple of years ago, he fell in love a second time. All went well until one fatal day, when he asked the young lady and her mother to tea, and showed her the relic he had been faithful to for fifteen years, and told her its story. The girl turned white and left shortly afterwards. Next day she wrote and declared that she should not marry a man who had such terrible memories in his life.

An angry father and a dye vat between them put a sudden stop to the courtship of Wilfred Galt. It was the daughter of a manufacturer that this gentleman honored with his attentions, but the father had higher matrimonial views for his daughter, and warned young Galt off his premises. One evening he caught the ardent suitor pleading his cause through an open window. He made a rush for him. Galt ran, and would have got safely away but for the unseen dye vat that yawned in his path. Into this he plunged headlong. His pursuer fished him out and led him back to the house in a half drowned condition. As he entered the young lady met him, and after a moment's struggle gave way to a

WILD FIT OF LAUGHTER.

The luckless swain was a lovely blue from head to foot—face, clothes, boots, and all. He had to spend the next three weeks in seclusion, endeavoring, with the aid of soap of various brands, to restore his natural complexion. But his dignity was beyond soap. He never called again.

It is a great mistake to be too dignified. The stiffness and solemnity of a young clerk in a bank were a standing temptation to his gay and larky sweetheart to "take a rise out of him."

One day the two made an expedi-

tion while before his tragic death what his ideas were regarding education. He replied: "I was educated at the Municipal College at Aix and the Lycee St. Louis in Paris. I lost my father when I was quite young, and as my mother was very weak in her attitude towards me I was able to develop in my own way. I did not learn to read until I was eight years old. I may say that I educated myself, and I think that is the best way. I do not believe in school education."

Dr. Percival, the present Bishop of Hereford, is a staunch teetotaler, and in connection with his well-known views on the subject many good stories are related. Passing through an English town noted for its breweries, the doctor noticed that many signs of mourning were apparent. Stopping a pedestrian the bishop asked: "Why is the flag half-mast high?" "Because," was the reply, "the brewer's wife is dead." "Ah, how sad!" answered Dr. Percival, adding, as he gazed round him, "and I see that the barrels, too, are in tiers."

The King of Portugal and his family are well dowered with Christian names. Carlos I. possesses no fewer than thirteen, the additional twelve being Ferdinand Louis Marie Victor Michel Raphael Gabriel Gonzague Xavier Francois d'Assise Joseph Simon. His eldest son possesses seventeen, ten of them being the same as his father's, and the second son, Manuel, also has thirteen. The longest string of names, however, is borne by the younger brother of the King; he has no fewer than twenty-two. The King and Queen of Portugal both celebrate their birthdays on the same day.

Menelek, King of Abyssinia, is one of the most daring hunters of big game among his intrepid tribe. Those who are acquainted with His Majesty have noticed a diamond solitaire earring which adorns the lobe of his left ear. This piece of jewelry signifies that the wearer has killed an elephant and is also of Royal birth. It is a notable fact that in Abyssinia none but those who are related to the monarch are permitted to wear gold in any form—they may deck themselves with diamonds and other precious stones, but the jewels must not be set in gold. The penalty for infringement of this law is death by decapitation.

Mr. Stanley Spencer, the first man to cross London in an air-ship, holds many other ballooning records, of which the public know little. The highest ascent ever made by an aeronaut in this country was accomplished by Mr. Spencer from the Crystal Palace just four years ago. Accompanied by Dr. Berson, the scientist, the balloonist on that occasion had soared to a height of 25,000 feet, when the occupants of the car were nearly choked and began gasping for breath. Dr. Berson, happily, carried with him a tube of compressed oxygen fastened to the ear, and by inhaling this oxygen Mr. Spencer and his companion were enabled to reach a height of five and a quarter miles.

The death of a remarkable man is reported from Peterhead, Scotland. This is John Davidson, a cooper, who in less than thirty years was instrumental in saving over a hundred lives from drowning. His first rescue was made at the early age of fifteen, when he plunged into a terrific sea and safely brought to shore a young fellow who had been literally blown overboard from a smack that was endeavoring to make Peterhead harbor.

He was a magnificent swimmer, but his numerous self-sacrificing efforts told on his constitution, and he ultimately died of congestion of the lungs. He was the possessor of five medals from the Board of Trade and Royal Humane Society, besides numerous testi-

ANCIENT CITY UNCOVERED

DISCOVERY ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM.

Believed to Be the Site of Gezer—Place of Human Sacrifice Located.

The quarterly statement of the British Palestine Exploration Fund has a paper by Prof. MacAlister which marks almost a new departure in Palestine archaeology. It describes excavations at Tell-el-Jezari on the right of the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The site was identified as Gezer, the Canaanite city, the King and people of which were slain by Joshua.

The excavation revealed four series of ancient walls and four layers of strata, which, putting aside the buildings of later date, mark the site of the city as occupied by four different sets of inhabitants. The first and second layers were not always distinguishable. There were three unbewn monoliths fourteen feet high with smaller ones between, and under an adjoining pavement were jars containing the charred bones of infants, which would seem to indicate that it was a place of sacrifice, where children passed through the fire.

Two caves were discovered. One dating from the first or second city was 10 by 8 yards and was covered with a layer, sometimes a foot deep, of human ashes and bones, which often had been imperfectly consumed. Prof. MacAlister believes that the cave itself was a crematory and that a later race, probably that of the third city, used it for the inhumation of bodies, which were deposited in a crouching posture.

ALL OVER THE FLOOR.

The other cave, which was well shaped, had been used as a cist by the occupants of the fourth and latest city, but it contained six skeletons. Five persons had been buried. The sixth was the upper half of a girl who had been cut in two with a saw, indicating that she had been a human sacrifice. This idea was confirmed by the finding of the decapitated heads of two girls of about the same age at the mouth of the cave.

The bones and the pottery relics discovered make it possible to assign historical positions to the successive occupants of the city. The older race was slender and short, none of them exceeding 67 inches and most of them only 64 inches in height. The skulls were thick and heavy and resembled those of the earliest occupants of Europe in the neolithic age. They were certainly a pre-Semitic race.

The unremated remains of the inhabitants of the third and perhaps the fourth city shows that they were taller, the average height being 66 inches, while some of them reached 71. They were also more strongly built, their faces were longer, their noses more prominent and their skulls more circular. They probably belonged to the earliest wave of Semitic immigration.

The pottery of the earliest race was coarse and rude, but that of the later was of better shape. Neither conforms to the Egyptian or Phoenician designs. The jars were of wrought stone and

CHIPPED FLINT TOOLS were found. The pre-Semitic people who burned their dead wife were not acquainted with metal. Those who came later and who buried their dead had good weapons of copper and bronze. This is remarkable, as cremation in western Europe came in with the Bronze era.

The site of Gezer was therefore

that hundreds of visitors are away every week during the months.

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Perdun, on the south coast of , there is a submarine hotel, attracts large

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water by a submarine spring. 1,200 guests bent on exploring caverns, which run for a dis- of five miles underground, fighn the books as having visited hotel last year. — London Au-

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The luckless swain was a lovely blue from head to foot—face, clothes, boots, and all. He had to spend the next three weeks in seclusion, endeavoring, with the aid of soap of various brands, to restore his natural complexion. But his dignity was beyond soap. He never called again.

It is a great mistake to be too dignified. The stiffness and solemnity of a young clerk in a bank were a standing temptation to his gay and larky sweetheart to "take a rise out of him."

One day the two made an expedition to a wishing well which lies not far from their home. He stooped stiffly to fill the cup. As he did so the girl yielded to an almost irresistible temptation, and gave him a tiny push. He lost his balance and toppled in. It was only three feet deep, and the only things hurt were the young man's hat and his pride. He slowly picked himself up, jammed his dripping straw upon his head, and, without a word or a moment to listen to the girl's apologies, stalked away. Perhaps she was well rid of him.

PERSONAL TIP-BITS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

The Shah of Persia has more hard cash but by any other Sovereign. In his palace at Teheran the "King of Kings" is supposed to have no less a sum than \$50,000,000.

Sir Henry Irving has a weakness for tea. He likes to brew it himself, and never travels any long distance without taking a full tea equipment with him. Sir Henry's favorite brand is an expensive China tea.

The British Prime Minister has probably delivered more speeches in a single day than any other public man. Some time ago he delivered six speeches before as many public meetings within twelve hours. As each of the meetings was held with a distinctly different end in view, his task was not by any means an easy one.

Princess Stephanie (Countess Long- way) is by no means poor for a disinherited daughter. Her husband has a private fortune, whilst she enjoys an allowance of \$50,000 a year from the Emperor of Austria and of \$12,500 from her father, the latter being a portion of her dowry which King Leopold was unable to withdraw with the rest when the estrangement occurred.

Mr. Charles Henry Gibbs is an official who can claim the distinction of having the smallest salary of any man in the service of the United States Government—a distinction, perhaps, not very highly appreciated. He is the keeper of a lighthouse at Nantucket harbor, and receives a remuneration of \$1 a year. However, the light is never used in this particular lighthouse, and, though Mr. Gibbs has to live there, he has no work to do, but is allowed to keep hens and breed cats for a livelihood.

It is not generally known that one of the finest workers in embroidery is the Grand Duke of Hesse. He has designed and worked some of the most elaborate altar-cloths, and his needlework and upholstery are also remarkable. He is a composer of originality, and an exquisite exponent on the pianoforte. In contrast to the Grand Duke's somewhat effeminate accomplishments the Grand Duchess delights in all manly sports, is a wonderfully daring rider, and drives four-in-hand and tandem with considerable skill.

The late Emile Zola was asked a

reported from Peterhead, Scotland. This is John Davidson, a cooper, who in less than thirty years was instrumental in saving over a hundred lives from drowning. His first rescue was made at the early age of fifteen, when he plunged into a terrific sea and safely brought to shore a young fellow who had been literally blown overboard from a smack that was endeavoring to make Peterhead harbor. He was a magnificent swimmer, but his numerous self-sacrificing efforts told on his constitution, and he ultimately died of congestion of the lungs. He was the possessor of five medals from the Board of Trade and Royal Humane Society, besides numerous testimonials.

PROFFER AID TO BRITAIN.

Indian Rajahs Would Send Troops to Somaliland.

Fresh proof of the strength of ties of Imperialism is found by the London press in the offers of native chiefs in India to send troops to aid the British in resisting the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. Even more significant is the proposal of the Maharajah of Bikaner to send his entire camel corps, the finest in the world, to co-operate with the Imperial service troops on the Aden frontier, in the event of a continuance of the Turkish irregularities in that part of the Arabian peninsula. This great nabob is a Mohammedan, and as such offers religious reverence to the Caliph. But his suggestion indicates that he discriminates between the duty to Abdul Hamid as the father of the faithful and Abdul Hamid as the Sultan of Turkey.

"What more convincing proof could there be of the popularity of British administration of Simla," asks one of the English administration sheets, "than this offer of the potentates to take their share in supporting the Imperial system whose blessings they enjoy? It is a striking tribute to the reasonableness and kindness of Lord Curzon's methods. And we may now believe that Lord Kitchener, upon whom has devolved the task of consolidating the military resources of India, will establish relations with the native princes which will advance the confidence already established immensely."

Great stress is laid at the War Office upon this attitude of the Indian princes. Brahmin and Mohammedan, because, as the Somaliland and Aden affairs bear upon the security of the Suez Canal, it is evident the Nawabs and Maharajahs are alive to the importance of protecting that waterway against any developments that might interrupt freedom of communication by the Mediterranean route between the English Channel and the Indian Ocean. "We had pleasant surprises from India during the Boer War," remarks the London Morning Post, "but this is the most agreeable of all."

EVERYBODY GET UNDER.

"That will of Jenkins' was a shady piece of business."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; he leaves only a family tree."

He—"I suppose you think I'm acting like a fool." She—"No, indeed. I know better than that." He—"You do?" She—"Yes. I know the difference between acting and the real thing."

"A penny for your thoughts," said Miss Diehl. "Aw-aw, now, really, I—I—" "Not worth a penny? Ah, well, if you think I'll be cheated, I'll withdraw the offer!"

Teacher—"Johnny Stokes, how many make a million?" Johnny—"Very few on dis earth, mum."

probably belonged to the earliest wave of Semitic immigration.

The pottery of the earliest race was coarse and rude, but that of the later was of better shape. Neither conforms to the Egyptian or Phoenician designs. The jars were of wrought stone and

CHIPPED FLINT TOOLS

were found. The pre-Semitic people who burned their dead were not acquainted with metal. Those who came later and who buried their dead had good weapons of copper and bronze. This is remarkable, as cremation in western Europe came in with the Bronze era.

The site of Gezer was therefore first inhabited by an aboriginal race of Palestine, neolithic people who cremated their dead, and next by a primitive Semitic race in the Copper age, both practising human sacrifice. Then there were two later Semitic occupations, the sarabs indicating that the former was not less than 2,000 years B.C.

Other relics proved that there was communication with Egypt, and one clay cylinder indicates there was direct or indirect trade with Babylon.

MR. BALFOUR'S KINDNESS.

Helped a Distinguished Novelist Who Had Fallen Ill.

Added to the other virtues of the new Prime Minister of England is consideration for the least of those who ask his help. Mr. Justin McCarthy tells a story of Mr. Balfour's readiness to stretch out a helping hand.

Two or three years ago Mr. McCarthy learned that an English woman who had won distinction as a novelist had fallen ill, and was suffering from the poverty that followed her inability to continue her literary work. Some of her friends thought that she should be assisted by a department of the state, and applied to Mr. McCarthy, who is both man of letters and politician, to bring the matter before the proper authorities.

There is a small fund at the disposal of the British Government for the relief of literary persons in distress. The fund is in the control of the first Lord of the Treasury. This office Mr. Balfour held at the time, and holds now.

It was just when England was in the most distracting period of the South African War, and Mr. McCarthy feared that an official who must have been passing many nights of sleeplessness in the midst of ever fresh news of disaster and misfortune would not be able to attend to such a small matter as the relief of an individual. It would have been natural for the overworked statesman to hand the case over to some minor official, who would allow it to come to a standstill, innocuously entangled in the red tape of petty routine. But in spite of his lack of hope he wrote to Mr. Balfour.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY STRIKE.

Strikes, now so prevalent, are commonly thought to be a nineteenth century production, but it is only the name that is modern. Their power as wage raisers was tried at least as far back as the sixteenth century, for in the Calendar of State Papers is a letter from Sir William Fitz William to Mr. Secretary Cromwell containing the statement that "the workmen at Dover refused to work except for sixpence a day. Two of the ringleaders had been some time of the black guard in the king's kitchen." No moral imputation was conveyed in calling them black guards; all that was implied was that they formally guarded the pots, pans and other utensils of the king. It was a much later generation that turned the term to purposes of abuse.



Reflects the Man.

Every man's character may be judged by the furnishing goods he wears.

You will find our store one of the best in Canada to select all the latest novelties in Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Hats, Caps and Clothing for Men and Boys.

"Our Prices are Right."

—
J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Hats and Caps.

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat gristling there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

386

Apples Wanted!

AT —

SYMINGTON'S,

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GARRATT & SON,

...Still They Come...

More of those great Bargains.

LADIES \$3.00 and \$2.50 BOOTS ----- FOR \$1.50

The Empress Shoe for Women at \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Our sale of these goods is double that of any previous year. Thousands of well dressed ladies have stamped them with their approval. They need no breaking in.

NEW LINES—Men's Lace \$2.50 and \$3.00. They are trade winners.

Look us up for Rubbers or Felt Goods.

Price and kind right.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Trenton and Belleville.

PANTS!

Extra Heavy, All-Wool,
Made to Wear,

\$1.75 Cents

PER PAIR.

DON'T PUT IT OFF,

BUY NOW!

—

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

39

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Wm. Stewart, the counterfeiter, was sentenced at Toronto to four years' imprisonment.

At Brussels an Anarchist attempted to shoot and kill King Leopold of Belgium. No one was hurt.

Dr. Oronhyatekha has added two buildings to his property on the east end of Forrester's Island.

The Dominion Coal Company's shipments to the St. Lawrence this season will aggregate 1,200,000 tons.

The Gananoque Spring & Axle Company's works were damaged to the extent of \$10,000 or \$12,000 by fire.

Grand Trunk and C. P. R. officials talk

We have a good assortment of beautifully decorated chin, pottery, plates, bowls, etc. Also some lovely vases of the latest styles. Everything in silverware nice and new. F. CHINNECK's Jewelry Store.

A. S. Kimmerly gives his customers 25 lbs. best granulated sugar \$1, Laundry Starch 5 cts., 1 lb. 2 lbs. Puiverized Sugar 15c 6 lbs rice 25c. Keewatin Flour beats the world and our 25c. tea beats all others at 35c. Menthol Plasters 20c. Hall's Rheumatic Cure 45c. bottle, Kennedy's Medical Discovery \$1.40 bottle, Douglas Egyptian Liniment 20c. bottle.

At Osgoode Hall, on Friday, Walter Cassells, K. C., and Edmund Bristol moved for an order that summonses be issued against several Lennox reformers, commanding them to appear before the election court at Napanee on November 25th, and show reason why they should not be fined and imprisoned for bribery in the recent election. Their lordships postponed taking out of the order.

Sudden deaths on the increase.—People apparently well and happy to-day to-morrow are stricken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The King of heart remedie Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, is within reach of all. It relieves in 30 minutes, and cures most chronic cases.—91

"East and West, a Paper for Young Canadians" is the attractive title of a handsome eight page illustrated weekly, issued from the Publication Offices of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, Toronto. It well deserves success, its literary standard is high and the printers have spared no pains in making it a credit mechanically. Rev. R. Douglas Fraser and Rev. J. M. Duncan are the editors.

Rheumatism—What's the Cause?—Where's the Cure?—The active irritating cause of this most painful disease is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieved in 3 to 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—91

The Daring Little Humming Bird. Courage has little or no relation to bodily size. The humming bird is the smallest of birds, but also one of the most fearless and pugnacious. He attacks kingbirds and hawks, and those



Wallace's
Drug
Store.

18

—THE LEADING—
DRUG STORE
In Napanee.

Everything Fres
and Good

REMEMBER THE PLACI
IN
The Grange Corne
Sign of the RED CROSS.
T. B. WALLCE

Squealing.

All kinds of (Pig) squealing sto
Close's Mills.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

We Don't Keep

our candies, we sell them and ge
ones every few days. Ganong's cho
are always good.

RIKLEY'S RESTAU

Horse Blankets.

Buy one of our Horse Blanket
while we have a full stock to selec
They wear like iron and keep out th
BOYLE & CO.

Oyster Season.

Oysters, the best you can buy.
Oysters always fresh, cooked or raw
Oysters you can eat with pleasure
RIKLEY'S RESTAU

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP

All the latest convenience.
Everything new and up-to-date.
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.

F.S. SCOTT. Propri

Lennox Farmers' Institute R
Meetings.

At the Church Hall, Anolphuston
Friday, December 5th, at 1.30 p.m.
G. Reed, of Georgetown, and
Somerville, of Brockville, will
dress, also J. Ross Paul, A. O.
and Frank in Coglin, A. O. A. C., o
Open discussion after each address.
ing session at 7.30

At the Town Hall, Selby, on Sa
December 6th, at 1.30 p.m. Dr. Dr.
Reed and N. G. Somerville will
speakers. Evening session at 7.30.

Programme of music at evening se
The public are cordially invited, es
the ladies. No fee. M. O. Fraser,
dent, Fellows; J. C. Creighton, Vic
Hawley; D. Aylsworth, Sec
Bath.

Magazine Thirty Years Old.

The Christmas (December) Num
The Delinete is also the Th
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December number for which 728

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

OYSTERS.—

You can always depend on getting the best Oysters here. Our Oysters are always fresh and the best that can be procured. If you want a delicious feed of Oysters try us. We also sell them in bulk.

HOT SODAS—

The season for cool drinks is past, but the season for hot drinks is now, we are always prepared.

Open round and try some of our
1. Beef Tea.
2. Lemonade.
3. Coffee.
4. Chocolate.
5. Raspberry Vinegar.
6. Tomato Bullion.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

CARLETON WOODS,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Robin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee.
Secretly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

THE HERALD OF NAPANEE

NAPANEE, FRIDAY NOV. 21, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Cross-Cut Saws and Axes.

Our stock of Cross-Cut Saws and Axes is the best in town. Nothing but the best quality to be found in our stock.

BOYLE & SON.

Close's Mills are grinding every day.

Try the Student cigar.

At "THE PLAZA," John St.

Capt. R. L. Sewell of Belleville is dead.

Winnipeg City Council is establishing free skating rinks.

The Lennox protest trial opens at Napanee on Tuesday next.

Gee A. Henty, the well known author of books for boys, is dead.

12 cents was paid for cheese at the cheese board in Picton last week.

The Napanee Cheese Board has adjourned until the first Friday in May, 1903.

Fire destroyed a couple of livery stables and a barber shop at Wheatley. Loss about \$7,000.

In his book on the war General Dewey charges the Boers with treachery and faithlessness.

Wm. Dewey, the counterfeiter, was sentenced at Toronto to four years' imprisonment.

At Brussels an Anarchist attempted to shoot and kill King Leopold of Belgium. No one was hurt.

Dr. Oronhyatekha has added two buildings to his property on the east end of Forrester's Island.

The Dominion Coal Company's shipments to the St. Lawrence this season will aggregate 1,200,000 tons.

The Gananoque Spring & Axle Company's works were damaged to the extent of \$10,000 or \$12,000 by fire.

Grand Trunk and C. P. R. officials talk of advancing freight rates, owing to the increased cost of operating the railways.

Mr. Schuyler Kennedy the victim of a deer shooting accident near Tweed recently is progressing favorably toward recovery.

The Steamer Reindeer has been laid up after a successful season. At present she is on the dry dock at Deseronto receiving some slight repairs.

One of the new plate glass windows in John Milligan's new building which is to be occupied by Robinson and Neilson, was accidentally broken on Tuesday.

Try the Plaza Barber Shop, John street for first class hair dressing and shaving. Strict attention paid to customers' wishes. Everything clean and good. We will appreciate your custom at "The Plaza".

A. WILLIS, Prop.

John McGurn, of Marysville, was yesterday taken in charge and lodged in jail as being of unsound mind. For several weeks past he has been around town and acting "queer."

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the parlor of the Western Methodist Church, Tuesday, November 25th, to complete arrangements for the referendum campaign.

LUCY ANDERSON, Sec.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Mr. John Mudie, K. C. of Kingston, having issued a pamphlet criticizing the referendum act, Mr. W. P. Ferguson of Chicago challenged his statement, and a public debate has been arranged between the two at Kingston.

Mr. A. C. Clarke's studio is open again after some repairs having been made to the light arrangements. Mr. Clarke has also put in some new photographic appliances, and is now ready to furnish the public with all the latest styles in photography.

Wedding presents are something a person wants the very nicest at reasonable prices. Call and see our pudding dishes, pickle cruets, sugar bowls, cake plates, toilet articles and clocks. Engraving free.

F. CHINNECK's Jewelry Store.

Chatham Ont., Nov. 17.—"Billy" Boyd was this morning re-arranged on the charge of bungoing Mr. Herriman, Winnipeg, \$2000. As the complainant did not appear Boyd was further remanded for a week, while Mr. Herriman will be summoned.

John Nicolle D. D. G. M., of Kingston, paid a fraternal visit on Friday night last to Union Lodge A. F. & A. M., Napanee. The evening was spent with toasts and speeches, and an oyster supper at the close marked a very pleasant and profitable time to all present.

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The marriage of Miss Annie E. Mackin, of Utica, N. Y., to Mr. Thomas Hinchey, of Camden Township, Addington County, took place very quietly on Thursday, November, 6th, at Christ church, Tamworth. The Rev. Mr. Jones performed the ceremony. The happy couple will take up their residence at Morven.

In what respects will the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis a year from next spring, be an improvement on the great World's Fair at Chicago? This is a question which is of interest to every American. The progress in invention and science has been wonderful. The advance in the comprehension of harmonious architecture has been no less so. New methods have been devised for entertaining visitors of all classes. Ex-Senator John M. Thurston contributes an interesting and splendidly illustrated article, touching on all these subjects, to the November Cosmopolitan.

JOHN D. DUGGAN & CO. LTD. are the editors.

Rheumatism—What's the Cause?—Where's the Cure?—The active irritant cause of this most painful disease is poisonous uric acid in the blood. South American Rheumatic Cure neutralizes the acid poison. Relieves in 3 to 6 hours and cures in 1 to 3 days.—91

The Darling Little Humming Bird.

Courage has little or no relation to bodily size. The humming bird is the smallest of birds, but also one of the most fearless and pugnacious. He attacks kingbirds and hawks, and those tyrannical creatures, though of monstrous size in comparison, seem not at all ashamed to fly from his onsets. The flights of humming birds among themselves are often fierce and protracted.

Economical.

There is a reminiscence of Caleb Balderstone in the utterance of an economical Scotch butler who was lately waiting at an important dinner. He had taken round a plate of beef in vain. After his last effort at persuasion had failed he set it down in front of his master with decision. "Ye mun tak that yersel," he said. "I canna get any other customer for it."

5000 BOTTLES

—of our—

Cough Mixture

has been sold in a little over two years.

42f J. J. PERRY, Druggist.

FOR FARMERS TO THINK ABOUT.

An important letter from Mr. H. G. Wade, of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association appears in the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal this week. It reads as follows: It has been my privilege to read for a number of years from time to time, the farming papers not only of our own country but of the United States but of Great Britain, and I beg to say that the agricultural news in the Family Herald and Weekly Star is a worth many times the subscription price. Your Agricultural Editor is a good one and he appears to be thoroughly versed in all agricultural matters," signed, H. G. Wade, Office of Registrar of Live Stock, Toronto. Mr. Wade accompanied his letter with a year's subscription, one dollar. The family Herald and Weekly Star is recognized as the best agricultural paper in America and as a family paper it excels in every department

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years,
but can be cleared
by properly fitted glasses.
Spectacles are our specialty.
When we fit them,
they give satisfaction.
Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

dent, Hawley; D. Aylsworth, S. Bath.

A Magazine Thirty Years Old.

The Christmas (December) Number of The Delineator is also the Anniversary Number. To do it this number, which for beauty it touches the highest mark, it is necessary to print the entire list. It is sufficient to state the best modern writers and are generously represented. The book contains over 230 pages, with 34 illustrations, of which 20 are in more colors. The December number, for which 72 pages and six tons of ink have been used, may be understood from the fact presses running 14 hours a day; it required to print it; the binding the edition of 915,000 copies represents over 20,000,000 sections which have been gathered individually by human hands.

A Variety Party.

Will be given by Mrs. U. W. Williams in the Eastern & Church Friday, November 21st, 7:30 p.m. This Variety Party is something. 'Tis something novel as well as true. We promise to give you something. Please come along and bring you too.

Some will tell you why they never come. Others will tell you why they marry. And Mr. Van Luen, who is new to Napanee, will show you what a mate can do. And we will know what you will eat.

Will be seasoned with a musical treat. So we hope you'll all join in greeting other And enjoy a good time at this together. Admission 15 cents.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, list a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Government secured through the agency of Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Canada, and Washington, D. C. S. A.

75,639 — Anthony Harris, London, Apparatus for purifying food, wa.

75,896 — Charlie Busch, Paris, France. Apparatus for generating acetylene.

76,595 — Hubert Cecil Booth, Helsinki, Finland. Contrivance for fastening.

76,595 — Hubert Cecil Booth, Helsinki, Finland. Improvements relating to the traction of dust from carpets and the like.

76,632 — Paul Bez, Loran, France. Improvements relating to tanning hides.

76,639 — John R. Croft, London, Hermetic sealing of tins and like articles.

77,408 — Arthur Chas. C. Liard, London, Eng. — Non-refillable bottle.

New Library Books.

Heralds of the Empire, by Agnes. This brilliant young Canadian has a reputation in "The Lords of the Earth." Her new book is similar in style and manner to the piracy existing among the founders in the early history of our country. It is a valuable contribution to Canadian literature. Those Delightful Americans by Sara Jeannette Duncan. This best production of this author, Sir Social Departure. She has reverted to the original style, and has in this volume with the eccentricities of both the American and Canadian people, especially in their home life. Amor Victor, by K. N. K. What Quo Vadis was to the Nero Amor Victor is to the age of Titian. It is powerful in descriptive language, wholesome in tone, but some of the scenes of persecution are so terrible as to make the reader shudder. Apart from terrible exhibitions of cruelty it is a readable book.

"I'd rather be dead than suffocate from insomnia, palpitation and a twitching of my muscles induced by neglect of a little indigestion." The forceful and warning words of a man who proclaims that her cure by Souterrain Nervine when everything else failed was a modern miracle. A few gives relief.—92



Wallace's
Drug
Store.

18

—THE LEADING—
DRUG STORE

In Napanee.

Everything Fresh
and Good

REMEMBER THE PLACE
IN

the Grange Corner.

Sign of the RED CROSS.

T. B. WALLCE.

ing.

tunds of (Pig) squealing stopped at
Mills.

nd Barber Shop.

date in every respect.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-tf

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andies, we sell them and get fresh
few days. Ganong's chocolates
ays good.

RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

Blankets.

one of our Horse Blankets now
e have a full stock to select from.
ear like iron and keep out the cold.
BOYLE & SON.

Season.

ers, the best you can buy.
ers always fresh, cooked or raw.
ers you can eat with pleasure.

RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT.

RAL BARBER SHOP.

he latest conveniences,
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me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Farmers' Institute Regular
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Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12.05 a.m.	Going East, 7.09 a.m.
3.33 a.m.	7.43 a.m.
10.29 a.m.	12.17 p.m. noon
1.15 p.m.	12.05 p.m. noon
4.28 p.m.	6.40 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	

[†]Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained at J. L. Boyes, or at the station.

8-1

Lanterns.

Light the way to your barns and out
buildings by buying one of our Celebrated
BOYLE & SON.

Do You Like Oysters.

Well, if you do, the best place in town to
get them is at Garratt's restaurant. Our
oysters are always served in the most
delicious styles, and are the best that can
be procured. We also have them in bulk.
Try us.

J. GARRATT & SON.

The Newest.

We always have the newest and best
things in writing papers. We placed in
stock this week "Opaline" note paper and
envelopes, in white and nile green. The
quality of this new note paper is of the best.
Price 15c. per quire. Pollard's Bookstore.

Parish of Bath.

Services for Sunday, November 23, the
last day of the mission—8 a.m., holy
communion; 10.30 a.m., matins and holy
communion with mission sermon; 4 p.m.
Address to men; 7.30 p.m. evensong and
final mission sermon. All cordially in-
vited. No service at Odessa on account of
the mission at Bath.

Fitzpatrick's Meat Market.

You are always sure of getting the
choicest things in meats of all kinds here.
We have secured the services of a first-
class cutter and are now prepared to do
the meat business of Napanee. Give us a
call. We also carry the choicest and best
stock of groceries in town. We make our
own sausage and make them fresh every day.
If you try them once you will go no
where else when you want sausages.

J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Death of Donald McLiver.

There died at Napanee on Saturday, an
old landmark of the town in the person of
Donald McLiver, at the ripe old age of 81
years. For several weeks he had been
confined to his bed having suffered a slight
stroke of paralysis about three weeks ago.
Deceased had been a resident of Napanee
for a good number of years, and followed
the vocation of a carpenter and contractor.
In politics he was a conservative. A
wife and two daughters are left to mourn.
Deceased was a member of Argyle Lodge
No. 212 Independent Order of Oddfellows.
The funeral took place Monday afternoon
and the remains were followed to the grave
by a large concourse of people, together
with his brother Oddfellows.

Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Deseronto
Reform Association was held in Deseronto
Tuesday evening. The following officers
were elected for the ensuing year:

Honorary president—S. Russell, M. P. P.
President—G. E. Deroche.
First vice-president—M. Marrigan.
Second vice-president—Wm. Stoddard.
Secretary—W. H. Stafford.
Executive committee—J. Stainlow, Thos.
Hart, Dr. Pulkinton and H. Solmes.

During the evening the various speakers
certified to the excellent manner in which
Mr. Deroche had served the association
during the past six years. By standing
votes resolutions expressing confidence in
the Dominion and Provincial Govern-
ment were enthusiastically carried.

Vine—Vanalstine.

A very beautiful event was solemnized
at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William
Vine, Salem, on Wednesday evening, when
their eldest daughter, Mabel, was united
in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr.
Richard Vanalstine, of Napanee. The

Now for Holiday Buying.

Stocks are ready, early buyers will be the surest
satisfied, first choice you know, better service too—before
the heavy mob set in—at any rate visit our store, see
what we are showing. Will set aside for you and keep
until you're ready to take away, any line you select.

NEW ADDITIONS

this week to the "Silk Waist Stock," to Jacket Stock.
Three shipments of the "latest" Jackets in ten days, and
another shipment will be here Saturday.—This style is
not to be seen elsewhere in this section. Some Swell
Capes also shown this week.

New Lots in Dress Goods,

and Special Offerings in the Millinery Department for
Saturday.

A number of odd lots in Dress Skirts, one or two of a
number only. \$4.50 to \$6.00 Skirts for \$3.50 and \$4.50.

Ladies' Suits cut in prices to finish up before Xmas,
thus, \$10.00 for 8.50; \$11.50 for 10.00; \$12.50 for 10.00;
\$14.50 for 13.00.

Full Stock of Alexandre Kid Gloves

All sizes NOW IN, Blacks and Colors—Suede and
dressed qualities.

Boys' Reefer Overcoats \$1.90, 2.25, 2.50, 2.75.

Note our Handerchief Display and Display of New
Neckwear.

New lots of Chenille and Lace curtains in stock this
week.

New Curtain Poles, Cottage Rods, Fine Art Shades.

Extra sizes in Art Shades kept in stock.

Special sizes in Art Blinds procured in a few days, any
measure. Estimates given for store shades.

Combination Art Blinds—a different color each side.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27th, ART SILK SALE,
10 O'CLOCK.

100 Yards Fine Art Silks, lovely patterns, just
right for Cushions and Pillow Tops, Drapes, Etc.
\$1.50 quality Silk for 30c. the yard, while they last.

Buy the Xmas Delineator. Butterick Patterns mailed
to any address upon receipt of price.

Take a look over the Dress Goods Remnant table,
bargains there.

Note our new stock of Purses, Chatelaines and Wrist
bags.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Cheapside, - Napanee.

ARE YOU MAKING BUTTER

A GUARANTEED CURE

FOR PROFIT?

Fellows; J. C. Creighton, Vic-Presi-
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riety Party.

be given by Mrs. U. Wilson and ittee in the Eastern Methodist h Friday, November 21st, 1902 at .m.

riety Party is something new, something novel as well as true; omise to give you something to do; come along and bring your friends to.

will tell you why they never married, will tell you why they married two, Mr. Van Luven, who is new to you, how you what a mate can do;

we will know what you will have to it

seasoned with a musical treat. hope you'll all join in greeting each

enjoy a good time at this party

mission 15 cents.

Vine—Vanalstine.

A very beautiful event was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Vine, Salem, on Wednesday evening, when their eldest daughter, Mabel, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Richard Vanalstine, of Napanee. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. T. Bartlett in the presence of a large number of the friends and relatives of the contracting parties. After the ceremony was over and the happy young couple had received the hearty congratulations of the assembled guests an adjournment was made to the dining room, where a most sumptuous repast had been prepared for the occasion. Mr. Will Vine, brother of the bride, acted as best man for the groom, while Miss Luceria Vanalstine, sister of the groom assisted the bride. The bride who has a large circle of friends, was the recipient of a very large collection of beautiful presents. We extend congratulations.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Loss of Young Cattle.

A large number of young cattle, mostly spring calves and yearlings, and generally the best in the flock, in these counties have died during the last summer and this fall from a disease now known as Black Quarter. The early symptoms of this fatal disease when first noticed (if noticed at all which is rarely the case) is loss of appetite and drowsiness followed by lameness in one leg, and in a few hours death from blood poison is sure to follow. So sudden does death follow after the animal is first attacked with the disease the appearance of the carcass, after death being almost identically the same as when killed by lightning. Many farmers have attributed the loss of their young cattle to the latter cause, especially if there happened to be an electric storm near before the dead carcass was found and so positive were some as to cause of death that they actually made out their claim papers for the insurance on their live stock against loss by lightning but in some cases as the animals continued to die even when there was no electrical storm the claims for insurance were withdrawn. A case of this nature occurred in the township of North Frederickburgh, when a farmer was positive that the loss of his first animal that died was caused by lightning, but since that time he has lost ten more of his best animals, making eleven in all, out of a herd of 25, many of them dying right before his eyes when the sun was shining. A similar case occurred in the township of Camden only three head having been lost instead of eleven as in the former case. The cause of disease is said to be the extra heavy growth this season.

t Report.

the benefit of our readers, we pub- list of patents recently granted by iadian and American Governments, d through the agency of Messrs n & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Mon- Caunda, and Washington, D. C., U.

39—Anthony Harris, London, Eng. aratus for purifying food, water, etc. 96—Charlie Busch, Paris France, —atus for generating acetylene. 95—Hubert Cecil Booth, Helsingfors id, —Contrivance for fasteningskates. 95—Hubert Cecil Booth, London, Improvements relating to the ex- of dust from carpets and the like. 32—Paul Bez, Loran, France—Im- nents relating to tanning hides and

39—John R. Croft, London, Eng.— etic sealing of tins and like recep-

103—Arthur Chas. C. Liardet, Lon- log, —Non-refillable bottle.

Library Books.

ails of the Empire, by Agnes C. Lant rilliant young Canadian made her

tion in "The Lords of the North."

ew book is similar in style and treats

piracy existing among the fur trad- the early history of our country. It

valuable contribution to Canadian

ure. Those Delightful Americans

re Jeannette Duncan. This is the

roduction of this author since "A

Departure." She has reverted to her

l style, and has in this volume dealt

the eccentricities of both the English

merican people, especially in regard

to home life. Amor Victor, by O. W.

n. What Quo Vadis was to the reign

o Amor Victor was to the age of Domi

It is powerful in description and

come in tone, but some of the scenes

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exhibitions of cruelty it is a very

le book.

rather be dead than suffer the of insomnia, palpitation and nervous of my muscles induced by simple of a little indigestion." These are reful and warning words of a lady claims that her cure by South Amer- Nervine when everything else had

was a modern miracle. A few doses

Secretary—W. H. Staford.
Executive committee—J. Stainlow, Thos. Hart, Dr. Pukinhorn and H. Solmes.

During the evening the various speakers certified to the excellent manner in which Mr. Deroche had served the association during the past six years. By standing votes resolutions expressing confidence in the Dominion, and Provincial Government were enthusiastically carried

Page.

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The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Cheapside, - Napanee.

ARE YOU MAKING BUTTER FOR PROFIT?

Your success and profits from butter-making depend largely on the quality of coloring you use during the autumn and winter seasons. If you use Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color, your butter will bring a higher price than if colored with any of the imitation colors now sold by some merchants for the sake of large profits. Poor colors produce a brick shade, rancidity and a mottled appearance. Any of these results will condemn your butter. Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color always gives the natural June tint and never fades from the butter. Ask for it and take no other make.

Lamps, Lamps.

We have just received another lot of Hanging and Stand Lamps. All the newest designs and patterns, at prices to suit the purchaser. BOYLE & SON.

A large stock of Brier Pipes in cases, also the famous G. B. D., B. B. B. and Peterson patent pipes, and papers of all grades, ranging in price from one cent to \$5.00. All new goods.

AT THE PLAZA, John St.

Coroner's Inquest

An inquisition taken for our Sovereign Lord the King at the Town Hall situate in the village of Tamworth, Township of Sheffield, County of Lennox and Addington on the Twelfth day of November, 1902 in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord (as by adjournment seventeenth day of November, 1902) before Peter F. Carscallen Esquire, one of the coroners of our said Lord, the King, for the said County in view of the body of Bertie York, then and there lying dead, upon the oath of John O'Brien, Arch Carscallen, Jacob Mouck, Thomas Barry, H. E. Thornton, D. E. Rose, Charles Jones, Dan in Floyd, Henry Richardson, John Hunter, Wm. Fuller, John Parks, John Cunningham, Amos Robinson, W. J. Paul, good and lawful men of the said County duly chosen and charged to enquire for our said Lord the King when, where, how and by what means the said Bertie York came to his death accidentally on the 3rd day of November, A.D. 1902, at the Village of Erinsville, Township of Sheffield, County of Lennox and Addington, from a bullet fired from a rifle in the hands of George Lawrence, who with others, was carelessly shooting at a target at Palmette's hotel, in said Township of Sheffield. And your Jurors would further present that from the evidence produced before them that there is a great deal of careless and reckless shooting by parties who seem to be regardless of the results of their shooting and whether human life or property should be sacrificed or not and they would recommend that some steps be taken by the proper authorities to put a stop to it.

Signed, P. F. Carscallen, Coroner, W. J. Paul, Foreman; Arch Carscallen, G. H. Richardson, H. E. Thornton, D. E. Rose, J. A. Hunter, John O'Brien, J. Hough, T. M. Barry, John Parks, John Cunningham, A. J. Robinson, W. A. Fuller, C. A. Jones, D. B. Floyd.

Cost 10 Cents.—But worth a dollar a vial. This is the testimony of hundreds who use Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. They are so sure, so pure, so pleasant and easy acting. The demand for this popular Liver Regular is so great it is taxing the makers to keep up with it.—93

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47d

Regarding the case of Walter Herbert who pleaded guilty of assisting in the murder of Joseph Sifton, for which Gerald Sifton has just been acquitted at London, Attorney General Gibson, said that Herbert would be brought up for sentence at the next London assizes, after the sentence it would be for the minister of justice to consider how far the sentence should be mitigated in consideration of Herbert's evidence for the crown at the Sifton trial. However, the verdict of "not guilty" in the Sifton case left Herbert's testimony disbelieved by the jury and complicated the case considerably.

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On account of the shortage of Cooper Stock I was obliged to shut down my Barrel Factory for a part of last week. This week I received two car loads of Cooper Stock, and have put on more hands, and I am doing the best I can to supply the demand by turning out from 250 to 300 Apple Barrels per day (of 24 hours.) If you get impatient please figure us out a few more hours per day.

Most respectfully yours,

CHAS. STEVENS,

Napanee.

Oct. 30th, 1902.